

REPORT

OF THE

Canadian Presbyterian Mission

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

IN

MALWA.

CENTRAL INDIA,

For the year ending February 28th

1899.



Ruilam,

PRINTED AT THE CANADIAN MISSION PRESS,

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CANADIAN STAFF.

Name.	P.O.	Date of Arrival.
Rev J. Fraser Campbell, D.D.	Rutlam. ...	Dec. 1876
* Rev. J. Wilkie, M.A.	Indore. ...	Dec. 1879
Rev. W. A. Wilson M.A. ...	Neemuch...	Dec. 1884
Rev. J. Buchanan, B.A., M.D.	Ali Rajpur.	Dec. 1888
Rev. N. H. Russell, B.A. ...	Mhow. ...	Dec. 1890
Rev. F. H. Russell, M.A. ...	Dhar. ...	Nov. 1893
C. R. Woods, Esq. M.D. ...	Ujjain. ...	Nov. 1893
Rev. A. P. Ledingham, M.A. ...	Indore. ...	Nov. 1895
Rev. J. Fraser Smith, B.A., M.D.	Mhow. ...	Dec. 1896
Miss Oliver, M.D.	Indore. ...	Jan. 1886
„ Sinclair,	Indore. ...	Dec. 1888
„ Jamieson,	Ujjain. ...	Nov. 1889
„ McKellar, M.D.	Indore. ...	Oct. 1890
„ O'Hara, M.D.	Dhar. ...	Dec. 1891
* „ Calder,	Mhow. ...	Nov. 1892
* „ Turnbull, M.D.	Neemuch...	Nov. 1892
* „ Duncan,	Neemuch...	Nov. 1892
„ White,	Indore. ...	Nov. 1893
+ „ Dougan,	Dhar. ...	Nov. 1893
„ Grier,	Indore, ...	Nov. 1893
„ Campbell,	Neemuch...	Dec. 1894
+ „ Ptolemy,	Indore, ...	Nov. 1895
+ „ Chase, B.A.	Indore, ...	Nov. 1895
„ Leyden,	Mhow, ...	Dec. 1896
„ Thompson,	Indore. ...	Dec. 1896
„ Weir,	Ujjain. ...	Dec. 1896

* In Canada on Furlough.

+ On Sick Leave.

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REPORT

OF THE

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

MALWA, C. I.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

In again presenting our Annual Report we would give thanks to God for the manifold opportunities we have had of sowing the seed of Divine truth and for tokens of his approval. The various chapters will give the reader a comprehensive view of the condition of the work in its varied departments in our seven centres with their outstations.

No special movement of any class towards Christianity has been noticeable, but there is in several districts an increasing willingness to hear Christian teaching. The increase to the Christian Church has been chiefly from among the orphans. The results of constant Scripture teaching are seen in marked improvement in moral character and in the desire to profess the Christian faith.

Owing to retrenchments there has been no expansion of work during the year. In some quarters there has been serious curtailment and inability to hold ground once occupied. It is depressing to realize the crying needs of the field we have undertaken to evangelize while finding the Church failing to put forth adequate efforts to meet them.

Personal.

We have to lament the loss by death of Dr. Thompson, to whose return to Canada on account of illness reference was made last year. He gave promise of being a most useful agent in the work of the Kingdom. But he has gone where better service may be rendered to his Lord.

Just as the Mission year closes Misses Chase and Ptolemy are under the necessity of returning to Canada after prolonged illness.

Mr. Wilkie too, with his wife, after a period of unsatisfactory health has been invited to take furlough.

Misses Calder, Duncan and (Dr.) Turnbull have gone on ordinary furlough.

But over against these reductions in our strength we have to record the return from furlough of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Russell, of Miss (Dr.) McKellar, and of Miss (Dr.) O'Hara who took a short furlough of eight months. Mrs. Buchanan with her children joined her husband who returned from furlough last year. Mrs. Ledingham, who in the interests of the health of her child visited Canada, also returned.

Mr. Ledingham has been appointed to take charge of Mr. Wilkie's work and the Rev. W. K. Duthie, M. A. continues to assist in the work of the College.

Mr. Russell was again placed in charge of the vernacular work in Mhow. Dr. Smith writes:—

We were very pleased to welcome Mr. N. H. Russell and family on their arrival in Mhow about the end of November. Presbytery appointed Mr. Russell to his former work and directed that I should continue in charge of the Famine Orphanage with my other duties.

Mr. N. H. Russell referring to his return writes:—

We returned from a very pleasant and helpful furlough in November, strengthened in spirit and body, and were warmly welcomed by both missionaries and Native Christians. Dr. Smith who in addition to his onerous duties as Treasurer and Chaplain, with the care of the Orphanage, had taken charge of the whole Mhow work during my absence, had, with the energetic assistance of Mr. Drew, kept up all branches of the work, conducting them on very much the same lines as heretofore.

The wisdom of the Committee in making extra provision for Mhow was well manifested in the very heavy burden the many duties entailed on these brethren, and I feel that we owe them our sincere gratitude.

Very shortly after our return we were called on to bid farewell to Miss Calder who has so faithfully and energetically served the Lord in Mhow for the past six years. She has been enabled to open up much new work, especially in the villages, and has won her way to the hearts of both European and Native, Christians and non-Christians, as was well shown by their sorrow at parting.

Mela.

The Annual Mela was held in Mhow and was well attended by both Missionaries and Indian Christians. The programme was drawn up with a view to give a devotional and spiritual tone to all the exercises. The meetings took the form of a religious conference, and a fine tone prevailed. Several excellent addresses were given by the Indian brethren which were stimulating and refreshing to all. The feeling was general that it was good to be there.

Visit of Dr. Fairbairn.

Our mission was fortunate in having a brief visit from this year's Haskell Lecturer on Comparative Religion. The Missionaries who were not precluded by absence among the villages and were able to avail themselves of the privilege of hearing him greatly enjoyed his address in connection with the distribution of prizes in the Mission College at Indore.



WORK AMONG INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

The care of the Churches continues to be a chief claim upon us.

Dr. Campbell reports as follows:

Rutlam. The regular Services are much as last year—Sabbath Services, morning and evening in Hindustani in the city, and evening in English in the Railway Institute, Sabbath Schools, Mid-week Service on Wednesday evening, Christian Endeavour Society on Friday, Daily Services and Instruction in the Printing House, Dispensary, and both Orphanages, besides Classes for Catechumens.

About half of the communicants give a tenth of their income, to my knowledge; a few give more, others less.

The contributions of the Native Christians (including a very few rupees put in the collection by visitors) amounted to Rs. 344-8-0.

Total of Baptisms in the year, 37 on their own profession, and 2 infants.

Mhow. Speaking generally of his work during the year Dr. Smith says :

We are very thankful to state that the general health of the staff at Mhow has been fair throughout the year. During the rains our whole family suffered much from fever, and as soon as the rains commenced my leg became very much more troublesome. Towards the end of August we went to Coonoor where we remained six weeks. The rest and change did us all good but I was not long on the plains until my leg was again about as troublesome as ever and ever since I have been much hampered in my work on this account.

During the first nine months of the year I was in charge of the entire work the same as last year and with the able assistance of Mr. Drew together with a good staff of Helpers and Teachers all the work was carried on as in former years, with this exception that we were not able to do much touring in the district.

Mr. F. H. Russell in reviewing
Dhar. the work of the year in Dhar writes as
follows:—

Though there have been several applicants for baptism, none has as yet been received. Several changes have taken place in the control of Dhar State which have in some measure affected us, and will probably do so even more in the future. In July last the Maharaja died, and the State has since been placed under the care of a superintendent, subject to the direction of the Political Agent. Mission interests, however, have not been allowed to suffer in the least degree. I have as formerly to record my appreciation of the invariable readiness with which political authorities and state officials alike have responded to the not infrequent demands made upon them in the interests of the work. By the development of our Orphanage work a new and promising field has been opened up. Sickness has been rife, especially since the unusually heavy rainfall of last year. A number of our workers were quite laid aside from work for several weeks on account of malaria and kindred ills, but I am thankful to be able to report that with the exception of two infant children who died during the year our little circle is still unbroken. I was compelled to dismiss one of the catechists from Mission employ under exceptionally painful circumstances. But the manifest increase of earnestness and faithfulness on the part of several of the others has been very encouraging.

1. Church work :—This has been one of the most encouraging features in the work of the year. There has been no growth in numbers, as three left us during the year, while only two were added, one of these on profession of faith. But there has been a marked advance in the spiritual life of the people. This is evident in a spirit of unanimity and mutual helpfulness that has been very gratifying. Absence from Sabbath services and the weekly prayer-meetings, etc., has been slight and infrequent. Church members have become increasingly liberal in their contributions. The greater number give to the church a full tenth of their income.

Our plea for a building has, we are glad to report, been successful. For over two years the people have held a piece of property in the city purchased out of their own contributions, in the hope of seeing it occupied by a Church building. The congregation of Knox Church, Galt, came generously to our aid a few months ago, with the promise of 850 dollars, all the money needed for a commodious hall, which has since been erected, and is now almost quite ready for use. It will easily accommodate 200 or more people, and as it occupies a most advantageous position in the city, we hope to find it exceedingly useful in our general evangelistic work. Our people here have undertaken to furnish it with benches etc.

2. Teaching :—Five of my workers, three catechists and two teachers, accompanied me to Neemuch, where Mr. Wilson and I spent two months, July and August, in teaching several of the helpers from various stations of the Mission. In addition to this, the men here have received occasional teaching whenever opportunity offered, while a class for the special study of the Sabbath School lesson has been held every Saturday morning.

3. Christian Endeavor:—Our membership increased considerably during the year, chiefly by the addition of associate members from among the famine orphans. We have now a strong and active society. The meetings have proved very helpful, and have, I believe, contributed not a little to spiritual growth of the people, while direct benefit has been found in the increased ability for speaking in public which marks the younger members, and which proves very valuable in bazar and village preaching. The members have also a keen sense of their duty towards the Society, and it is a weighty reason that makes any one's place vacant on Friday evening.

Ujjain. Dr. Woods writes:—I have endeavoured not to neglect this most

important branch of our work. Our services consisted of the regular church service, prayer meeting, Bible class for native Christians, Sunday School Teachers' class, and Christian Endeavour; the latter was dropped during my absence in the district.

Mhow. Of the Mhow congregation Mr. N. H. Russell writes:

There have been not a few changes in our Native Christian community—many have come and gone. Perhaps the most noticeable change however has been the large increase to our numbers by the presence of the orphan boys.

Regular services have been faithfully maintained and the attendance has been good. Since my return, I have taken up again the duties of Pastor, coming in from the district every Sunday to take the services. The native brethren have assisted at the mid-week meeting.

Our people are I believe developing in character and spirituality. The feeling of independence is also growing. Some of our Christian converts have never asked for help from the Mission. Others who have been in Mission service, are now from one cause or another in other employ—railway, trade or otherwise. It is becoming more and more evident however that if the Christians are to be built up in trades, the lead will have to be taken by the mission, and therefore the necessity of turning part of our energy in the direction of industrial training, especially farming.

I have had but three baptisms since my return, though there are a number of applicants, some of whom will in all probability soon be received.

The duty of family worship has been impressed on the people and regular evening service is held both on our compound and on that connected with the Mission-school.

The Congregation had a pleasant social gathering at Christmas, when a dinner was given to the Christian community by the missionaries, and presents from kind friends at home were distributed among the Christian and orphan children.

Several of the Mhow workers attended the Presbytery's Theological classes this year. We have also had a Teachers' Bible class for the study of the lesson every Saturday morning, attended by both men and women.

The effects of the cut are manifested in a considerable decrease in the number of workers, which has not only changed our plans of work but considerably increased the direct burden upon the missionaries.

Mr. Wilson writes:

Neemuch. Since the coming of the famine children the seating capacity of our place of worship (not much at the most) gives little accommodation to out siders who may come in for the services. In the hot weather the period of worship in a small and ill-ventilated room is trying to the flesh, but with ever increasing retrenchments the prospect of getting a Church building is not bright. The building fund of the congregation is slowly growing, but without help it will be a good while before it will be sufficient. During the year there have been things to gladden and things to disappoint, perhaps more than a usual number of the latter, but of them we shall not write lest weak faith be discouraged.

The manifestation of increased anxiety for the salvation of others on the part of some of the members of the Christian community and the bright testimony of the lives of most are matters for thankfulness.

Presbytery's Classes.

Presbytery's Classes. The Presbytery's classes were taught by Messrs. Wilson and F. H. Russell. Twelve students for most of the time were in attendance. Some agents declined to take advantage of the classes because of the reduction of 20 per cent. in salaries required by Presbytery during the time of attendance. Five students were ranked in the senior class, and seven in the Junior. Five hours a day were devoted to class work and considerable preparation for each subject was expected. The following subjects were taught:—

The Life of Christ up to the 2nd period of the Galilean ministry. Doctrines relating to Sin, Repentance, Faith,

the Sacraments and Prayer. The Refutation of Muhammadanism. Contents of Isaiah. Exegesis of half of Mark. Outlines of Ancient History.

Twice a week the students mustered for Bazar preaching. A meeting for conference and prayer was held every Saturday afternoon at which subjects of a devotional and practical character were considered. All took part in S. School work on the Sabbaths. The members of the senior class conducted divine service in the congregation in turn, and on Monday mornings a brief talk was given of a homiletical character on matters suggested. Satisfactory efforts were made by the students to profit by the period of study, and an earnest and serious tone characterized all their work.

Mr. Willkie writes :—The young men of our Christian Senior Training Class attended the lectures of the Normal Department and tried the examinations of the same. The Junior class has begun the lectures this year, which for the first time are now given in the Vernacular.

Both classes had lectures of a direct Christian character throughout the year for two hours daily. Mr. Johory took them over works of an apologetical character such as astronomy and astrology, Hinduism, the Vedas, Vedanta &c., and also over Joshua and Numbers; whilst I spent the most of the time going over the Gospels, Genesis, Exodus, Map of Palestine &c. At the close of the year an examination was held in all the subjects and all passed creditably. In addition to these lectures they also attended such classes in the school as were considered necessary, and they spent some time in their Mohallas.

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EVANGELISTIC.

Rutlam. Dr. Campbell writes:— Indian Staff.

Of my old fellow-labourers Bapu Torne has been given to Dr. Buchanan, and with him has now gone his mother-in-law Chinnibai, Bible-woman. A long illness of Mrs. D. Isaacs synchronized conveniently with the disallowance of the estimates for Bible-women's work. Lakshmibai is getting too old for full work but still does some hours a day on a reduced salary which is otherwise provided, as is that of Mrs. Theophilus. Mr. Joel Vincent who joined me more than a year ago has with my full approval lately gone to Mr. Russell in Mhow. I have as yet been disappointed in getting a satisfactory man in his place and the fear of exceeding my reduced estimates has made me hesitate about putting one in Bapu's. Some months ago I secured in Mr. A. D. Mahajan an assistant who has been a great help and comfort to me and will I hope become increasingly so, as his experience grows. He has relieved me from much care of the Press and much proof-reading, and Mr. D. Isaacs has thus been set free for much more evangelistic preaching.

Out-stations. The work in Jaora and Khachraod continues much as before. There have been and are enquirers but none as yet baptized.

Itineracy by myself has been almost confined to the out-stations and that of the brethren to villages round about these and Rutlam and a few larger places within easy reach, in one of which is an apparently earnest enquirer.

Tract Distribution is kept up. *Sales* of books are extremely small.

Mr. Wilson says:—

Neemuch.

The villages around Neemuch have as usual been regularly visited, but there is little indication of any movement towards Christianity. Here and there are individuals who seem to hear gladly and to acknowledge the truth, but they are not ready to face the consequences of an open profession. The villagers in Bari of whom I had hopes last year proved to be stony ground hearers, and after a time failed to attend the services we instituted among them. It would be most desirable to settle Christian teachers and an evangelist, in different districts to live and labour among the people. The paucity of workers of the right stamp is one difficulty and the lack of funds is another. Preaching and visiting in the bazaar and lanes in the Camp and in old Neemuch have been carried on as usual and the audiences, if not large, have been quiet and attentive.

During the cool season with two helpers I made a tour covering most of the ground visited last year, in addition to an extended visit to Pertabgarh. This large city, the capital of a native State, proved hostile on a previous visit, so we varied our plan of operations and rented a small stall in the bazar as a bookshop where we spent the afternoons and evenings talking to those who came, selling books and preaching &c. We were allowed to speak from our shop front without hindrance or stormy opposition.

In a number of villages where last year there were some interested persons we found disappointing coolness. Manifestly counteracting influences have been at work in the meantime; for those of whom we had hope kept out of sight, and the rest of the people professed to know nothing of them. However it was a satisfaction to find that in several places there are those who profess to have abandoned idolatry and who ask how they may perform the worship of and render service to the unseen God.

In one village there is quite a ferment over the question of idol worship, and I was invited by the headman of a wealthy section of merchants to be present on the occasion of the setting up of an idol in a new temple in the village with a view to help him and his friends in the controversy that would occur.

Most of the villages visited in the cold weather tour have the gospel preached in them but once a year, and it is something to feel that the darkness is becoming a little less dense in a small circle round about. But what of the vast region beyond, where no light has been carried !

Dr. Woods writes :—

Ujjain. The numerous Muhullahs in Ujjain have been regularly visited and the word taught. The district inhabited by the Mangs was specially worked. We preached to them, talked with them, prayed for them. They were formerly instructed in the teaching of Christ by Dr. Buchanan. We were greatly encouraged by the way in which they listened and enquired concerning the way of salvation. Finally several asked for baptism, but as it was about to be administered they were hindered by their brethren, who said to us, " We cannot allow these people to come out and accept Christianity now. We are all willing to become Christians, but you must find employment for us all." This, we pointed out, was against our principles. I then decided to leave them for a few months. We have again begun work among them at their own request.

When they fully understand that we will not provide for their future, they may, through the working of the Holy Spirit, come out for Christ's sake alone.

I have been ably assisted by Mr. Fitch who has been associated with the work here for the past ten years.

Our Lepers, of whom there are nine, are supported from the funds of the church and by private donations. Five are Christians and four non-Christians. We have erected small huts for them in our Christian cemetery, it being the only building place available, and they are seemingly happy and contented.

Recently a Brahmin leper came to us from the district and asked to be admitted to our colony. I told him we made no caste distinctions, and that if he was willing to come to us on that condition he was welcome. He replied that he did not object to mixing with low caste people, as his relatives and caste fellows had turned him out upon the world. They are taught the Bible every day by our catechists and other Christian workers and in addition receive instruction from one of their number who was baptised seven years ago.

Mr. N. H. Russell on return from furlough hastened to the work in the villages. He refers to it thus:—

Mhow is a Military station with an urban population of 30,000 but with an enormous rural population.

The district stretches with a width of between 40 and 50 miles away beyond the Nurbudda. Its density will be seen from the fact that within a radius of ten miles of Mhow there are about 200 villages. Our plan of work therefore is of necessity peculiarly evangelistic, and our effort is to meet the needs not merely of those within the Cantonment but also of the million or two in the district beyond.

Touring :—The Preaching Camp this year has been largely under the superintendence of Mr. Drew who though he was badly injured by a fall from his cart did not desist

from the work. I also have given the most of my time to the district work, coming in for Sunday on my wheel which I have found an excellent means of conveyance.

Preaching in the smaller villages in the morning, and showing the Magic lantern in the larger places at night have been our methods as heretofore. When both Mr. Drew and myself were present we have been able with two parties to visit, as many as ten villages in a day, though sometimes spending several days in one town. We have been able to visit altogether some 110 towns and villages preaching to about 15,000 people. The hearing has been good, in some places better than ever before, and it is very encouraging to find all over the District a spirit of enquiry or at least interest in the question of Christianity. Our village preachers say that everywhere the merits of Christianity are being discussed.

It is our hope that by using the Government rest houses along the roads we will be able to keep up preaching in some of the villages, more or less throughout the year.

In Mhow :—A great scarcity of workers forbids us doing all we would like but by the voluntary services of our school-teachers, and using the preachers when in Mhow we get a good deal of work done in the Bazaar and surrounding villages. Our bazaar audiences are very quiet and attentive.

Out-Stations :—

Our staff at *Barwai* has been reduced to one man Dhondiba, though we hope to send him a companion soon. One man and his wife are reported ready for baptism.

At Parlia :—Raghu and his wife still hold the fors. The head man has been very friendly to us. Raghu is

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asking to be settled there as a farmer, drawing no salary from the mission, though still connected with it and giving part of his time to preaching.

At Manpur:—Bhika and his wife are working. They have gained the sympathies and respect of the people. The Roman Catholics who for some years left us alone in Manpur have now taken up a farm near by, but we have so far had no friction with them.

Mr. Wilkie writes:—

Indore. Evangelistic work has been carried on chiefly in the mohallas of the city but also in the bazars of the Residency; also Sabbath schools in different centres and regular services in the College Hall have been regularly held.

In all 27 have been baptised. One of these a Mohamadan young man of good family was recently received after a correspondence carried on for nearly three years. He holds an important office in the Mohamadan State of Bhopal and will probably be driven out for his profession of faith. His wife in anger refused to hear about Jesus and when she learned he was to be baptised went away to his mother's with their little girl. This last he specially feels but felt he must do what was right whatever the result might be.

The year has not been without its difficulties but we have much cause for thankfulness. Jesus has been pleased to use even our feeble efforts for His own glory.

Mr. Ledingham thus reports of his work:—

Preaching. For a number of months I had a Catechist living on one of the main streets in the native City. My idea was (1) to make this a place whence we could go

out together to preach in the evening and also (2) that persons becoming interested might have a place near at hand where they could privately talk over the message which they had heard preached. In the evenings we preached to audiences of from 20 to 70. Some would stay a very short time and others would take their places. Others again would remain during the whole hour or two. The interest increased, but increased interest on the part of the lower classes meant opposition on the part of the higher and official classes, and finally, one Sabbath morning, the Maharajah's Police came along and turned the Catechist and his belongings out and locked the door. The Catechist sent for me but together we thought it best not to carry the matter to the point of law. The people feel now that they are a conquered people and under foreign power. I do not know that it tends to create a feeling of sympathy for the Gospel. The Foreign power and the Christian power of the Gospel are apt to be looked upon as the same thing. Both powers I believe tend to their truest liberty but they do not always see this. In this case it certainly was true that not resisting gained for us the sympathy of a number of the more enlightened people of the neighborhood. The Catechist rented a house in the district under British control and we continued to preach in the Native City as usual. From this preaching a number of enquirers came forward.

One was a Mohammedan of 30 years or so. For about a fortnight his desire in coming seemed to be to create a disturbance by means of argument; but he soon changed and, being a man of good standing and education, he kept others quiet who were disposed to interfere. Then he began personal enquiries and we had private meetings, and eventually about four months afterwards he asked for baptism and some work, as he said his people

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would cast him off. The work was not given, and though he continued to come for a time he finally left without baptism. Even when he left we were not at all sure as to what his motives had been all this time.

Another was a bright Mohammedan boy of eighteen or so who had no parents but who was in fair circumstances. He openly declared on the street at one of our evening meetings that this doctrine was good and he wished to accept it. Trouble began and his friends forbade his coming to the preaching place or having anything to do with us. He came secretly however, both to the catechist's and to my place for instruction. He continued to declare that he wanted to be a Christian. He visited me one evening to get a new Urdu gospel and from that day—two months or so ago—we have not seen or heard anything of him.

Another, a Hindu employed in the Maharajah's service, came with a long letter wanting to become a Christian but asking for some kind of work at the same time. This was six months ago. He was told that no work could be given. He still continues to come occasionally. Many others have expressed interest and approval and even acceptance but they are not able to give up friends, father, mother, wife and children for the Kingdom's sake. Many profess an interest in the Gospel message but when it comes to an open confession the door is too narrow for them.

Still whatever the outward success or failure may seem the "marching orders" remain clear. "Go ye...." Whatever the present state of the warfare may be the end is sure. The Church as well as the Missionary must in the mean time have patience, quietly wait and hope and work for the day when "all ends of the earth shall see the salvation of the Lord."

Mr. F. H. Russell writes of his evangelistic work:—

1. In Dhar,—The interest in our bazar preaching this year has been much greater than at any time since work opened here, with the exception of the first month or two, when all was novel and so attractive. I had the advantage of a visit during part of the cold season from a retired missionary, whose long residence in India, intimate acquaintance with the vernacular, and telling manner of speaking, made him exceedingly popular with bazar audiences, and created an interest which I am glad to find is still sustained. Our men turn out faithfully every afternoon, and we are having very enjoyable meetings. Four of our Christian youths, who are engaged in school teaching, take part nightly in the services, and are developing into good speakers, able to hold well the attention of the crowd. That the message is not without effect is clear from the opposition which it provokes, while there are many in our audiences who seem really anxious to learn the truth.

In addition to this there has been regular preaching at various houses throughout the city, and advantage taken of the opportunity thus offered for making appeals to the individual conscience, in a way the ordinary out-door preaching does not admit of. The serai, or traveller's halting place, is also faithfully visited. We hope our new building will prove a coign of vantage hitherto unobtainable, as its situation makes it very conspicuous, and its bright, roomy interior will make it attractive to many who do not care to stand amid the noise and dust of the bazar to hear the Word.

2. Village work.—The absence of the missionary and most of the workers from the station for two months, and sickness during the latter half of the year among the

Christian community, interfered to some extent with the regularity which as a rule marks this branch of our work. In spite of drawbacks, the villages near at hand have been constantly visited, and the reception accorded in some of them to the preaching of the truth is very encouraging. Yet we have quite failed even approximately to overtake the work in this direction. Every week men from various villages round about who come in to market ask us when we are coming out to visit their village, why it is that we have stopped coming and so on, when the truth is that we are visiting them quite as frequently as our small staff and the other demands of our work will permit. Our itineracy work has been much neglected this year. Building both of the Hall and of the Hospital extensions on behalf of the Ladies' Connex has taken up so much time and attention, that it has been impossible for me to be absent from the station long enough to do any real touring. It has been a great disappointment, as this is one of the most important as well as attractive features of the work.

3. Our station.—The absence of the only catechist I could spare for Nalcha first at Neemuch, on account of classes, and later here in Dhar, during the very serious illness of his wife, has kept us from making much headway. There has been a determined effort to keep us out of this place on the part of some of the chief people of the town, by persuading the owners of houses to refuse us a place for our people to live. We have had to be content with a wretched pretence of a dwelling, though just recently I have had the offer of what promises to be something better. Our only hope, however, of a permanent hold on the place, is to have a small building of our own, in which to house our workers, carry on school etc.

IV. WORK AMONG THE YOUNG.

(1) ORPHANAGES.

The work among the orphan children has been carried on with much pleasure and encouraging success. The different reports show what is done in their behalf.

Dr. Campbell writes:—

Ratlam. A busy, laborious and, on the whole, happy and successful year this has been. Especially has it been made so by the work among the "famine widows and orphans"—a term which does not strictly apply to all who are included under it. In my last Report I mentioned that more were shortly expected from Saugor, through Miss Samuelson of the Swedish Mission. That Mission had already all it could take, and still there were many wandering about in distress. After all had come whom we expected, a Christian teacher who had once been with me urged me to take three more: next he asked if I would take more as many were still destitute and going to destruction. We already had more than the number whose support was allowed from the Presbytery's fund, but how could I refuse to succour all who were willing to come? In the end I sent a trusted brother there for some time who, with the official sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, brought away ninety whom he had gathered together. Of these one died on the way, and another after a good deal of nursing; several ran away, several were sent to Dohad (Irish Presbyterian), a good number, and a few of the former ones, were at different times sent to Dhar, Mhow, Indore and Ujjain; and the rest were kept here. For the last few months our number has been a little over a hundred.

That so many of such a class, who had passed through so demoralising experiences, and were now crowded together in what

seemed after their late wandering life rather close confinement, caused anxiety and trouble, apart from their physical care,—this may go without saying. But to the glory of God's grace be it said that on the whole such a change has passed over them that they have caused wonderfully little trouble, and that the joy we have had in them has far exceeded the trouble. On profession of their faith, repentance and love, thirty-six of them have been baptized during the year, and about a score who have applied for baptism have been kept back for further instruction and observation. Some have all along been comparatively good, in others the change has been very marked. Nearly all attend school for about three hours a day, and all but the very little ones do work of some kind. Both boys and girls take turns at cooking &c., and in addition the girls grind, spin and sew, and the boys learn gardening, house-work, sewing, niwar and durrie (bed-tape and cotton carpet) weaving, carpentering, type-setting and book-binding. A number of boys delight to accompany the older Christians to mohullas and villages for Sabbath School teaching and preaching, and to aid by singing and tract distribution; and in their own meetings they lead in prayer, often with touching appropriateness and freshness.

Care is taken to promote family affection. One woman has her little daughter with her and another has her little son, a third has a son among the boys, and he has the opportunity of meeting his mother at least two or three times a week, as have three other boys to meet their sisters; two other boys are brothers and several girls are sisters. We have succeeded in tracing some relatives who are in their villages, and correspondence with these is encouraged though their ignorance renders it difficult. In time something may thus be done for their evangelisation. We expect soon to have the wife of our oldest lad rejoin him.* He is now entirely

* His wife has joined him since this was written.

supporting himself by his work in the garden and in teaching other boys durrie-making—work which he learned since coming—and he is a consistent communicant.

In the goodness of God the support of those beyond the sixty-five on the Presbytery's fund has always been provided as will be seen in the list of contributions. Several are now quite worth their keep.

Accommodation for the boys having become urgently needed a site was granted, immediately north of our compound, for which I desire here to express my thanks to H. H. the Raja, and on it were built school, dormitory, workshops, cook-house, wood-house etc. for about fifty. Of the cost, Rs. 800 came from the Presbytery's fund and the remainder from different sources as per list of contributions.

The place in the city which is occupied by the women and girls is entirely too confined for them, and we earnestly wish that we may soon be enabled to move them into more airy quarters beside ourselves.

To all contributors we desire to express our thanks, and also to Col. Barr, A.G.G., H. H. the Raja, Mr. Herbert and other friends for their visits, to H. H. the Raja for inviting the boys to run races with each other in his athletic sports and for then delighting all with prizes and sweets, to the Dewan Sahib for aid in recovering two little girls who had run away, to Drs. Black and Barron for free medical attendance during the year, to Dr. Vorah for his readiness to help at any time, to several Railway officials and particularly to Mr. Lindsley and Mr. Clark for aid in utilising for the roof trusses a quantity of old steel rails which were got at a bargain.

Mr. Wilkie says:—

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try, blacksmithing and shoemaking. Two are fair rough carpenters, two can make very fair shoes, three are fairly good weavers and two show an aptitude for blacksmith's work. We have had two serious difficulties to meet. One was that of getting satisfactory teachers. After trying one and another teacher in the weaving department we were able to get the loan of a Christian teacher from the Wesleyan Mission in South India. He costs us Rs. 30 or \$10 a month which is rather high wages but he has in the few months shown his ability to teach all kinds of weaving and at the same time he earnestly seeks the welfare of the boys. In a short time we will see results from this department that will I think justify the somewhat heavy expenditure at the beginning.

Both girls and boys have this year given much attention to gardening. The boys were not able to start till somewhat late in the season and when they succeeded in raising some vegetables some sacred bulls broke down their fence and helped themselves to pretty much everything they considered worth eating. The boys raised however enough to supply themselves for about three months and had even some to sell—before the bulls discovered how good they were. The girls have been more fortunate and have by their continued industry been able to raise all the vegetables they have required for nine months now.

The Central India Famine Relief committee gave us a further donation of Rs. 630 to be used as we thought best for the famine children. This with other sums added has enabled us to put up a strong fence of barbed wire and to deepen the well so that they have now a good supply of water. These will enable the children to work their gardens with more hope and success next year. From the same funds we also built a good Latrine, made boxes or rather drawers for the boys &c.

Mrs. Johory values highly the garden especially as it has helped the health of the girls.

The children all spend part of each day in school and some of them have made surprising progress. Two of the boys obtained the first prize in Bible and three others the second prize in the High school examination. Two boys have finished the first three books in Hindi and are now reading 4th Hindi and 1st English: whilst two more are reading the 3rd Hindi. Mr. Johory writes of the girls "A year and half ago not one of them knew a single letter of the alphabet and now two are in the 4th book Hindi; one is in the 3rd book; six in 2nd book and the rest in the 1st book."

But we are especially cheered by the spiritual results. Nearly all profess their faith in Jesus and seem to be really interested in the Bible teaching but we have felt it wise not to act hastily, and especially as some of them are yet quite young. Eight boys were recently baptised and gave every satisfaction to the Session. Eleven famine girls in all have been baptised, four of these being reported a year ago. One of the girls Rahel has shown such a changed and trustworthy character that she has been made store keeper for the home.

Mr. and Mrs. Crossette continue to take care of the food, clothing &c, of the boys and have done excellent work for them. Mrs. Johory continues her splendid work for the girls. Four of her girls are now teachers. One with Miss Grier, another with Miss White and two in the Home assisting Mrs. Johory.

The very decided spiritual results are the most cheering part of this interesting self-sacrificing work to which Mrs. Johory gives her whole time and strength. Mr.

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IV. WORK AMONG THE YOUNG.

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Johory has amidst his many duties continued to take the care of the boys' workshop. We are gradually obtaining a market for our Newars, Durries, Boots and Shoes, Towels and other kinds of cloths, where quality rather than cheapness is sought for.

Dhar. Mr. F. H. Russell writes of this branch of work :

Orphanage Work. This has claimed a large share of attention. We began the year with only ten children, five boys and five girls. Within a short time the number of boys increased to 31, so that we have had 36 children for the greater part of the year. The Victoria Indian Orphanage Society, of Winnipeg, Canada, who had undertaken the support of children here, sent out early in the year money for the erection of a building to be used as a living room, school for the children, and house for the family in charge of the orphanage. This building was erected on the piece of land granted for the purpose by the Dhar State near our own bungalow compound. Later various sums of money were sent by the same Society for the maintenance of the children, an account of which will be found appended. In the year just beginning we hope to build dormitories for the boys, as proper sleeping accommodation is one of the primary essentials in this work. For the girls we have provided a separate house upon our own compound.

I am glad to report a very marked improvement in the children even during the short time they have been with us. When they first came, words would fail to describe the condition of some, moral and physical. It has been a constant struggle with sickness, disease, and evil habits. Their environment before coming to us was apparently of the worst possible kind. Profanity and thieving were among the worst of their vices. These are now happily almost altogether

things of the past. Punishment is seldom needed. The boys seem really earnest in their effort to do what is right. I have reason to believe that many, indeed most are striving to follow Jesus. I have frequently been very much touched to see the care and thoughtfulness which the larger ones show for the little ones. The general conduct of all, especially during prayer-time, and in various Church services, Sabbath schools &c. is exceptionally good.

With the exception of one boy,* all the orphans are engaged in gardening, and general farm-work. The very uncertain prospects for Christian tradesmen in India for many years yet to come has made me question the wisdom of teaching children a trade by which they may be quite unable to make a living in the future. Agriculture, on the other hand, is open to all classes, and free from the restrictions which caste prejudice has placed upon most occupations in this country. I hope in course of time to have sufficient land under cultivation to provide for all the ordinary needs of our orphan children.

The children do all their own work, in addition to their labor out of doors. They grind their grain, cook their food, wash their own clothes, and are, in short, quite independent of outside help in the matter of work. The girls, in addition to these domestic arts, are being taught sewing and such other modest accomplishments as will prove useful to them in the future. All have made good progress in school, though many I fear will never get much beyond the rudiments, which is perhaps just as well, considering their future prospects. Any superabundance of knowledge under existing conditions in India seems to unfit the unfortunate possessors of it for anything in the shape of manual labour. The

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children have profited well by their religious instruction, and seem to have a good and varied knowledge of Scripture.

Dr. Smith who has charge of the work
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at Mhow says:—We have had an average

of 39 boys for the year. Our present number is 49. Two boys ran away and one who had general dropsy when he came to us, lingered on for about three months and then died.

Our endeavour has been to keep all the boys at some work for a few hours every day. Five have been learning shoemaking. Two of the larger boys who have been at this work for sixteen months can now turn out a very nice pair of shoes. The shoemaking has given us the best returns, our cash sales amounting to Rs. 510 in the year. Some fifteen of the boys have been learning to weave towels, and jharans, as well as dhoties and puggeries for their own wear. Two of these boys have made such good progress in this department that I am now dispensing with the services of the weaver who has been teaching them. Since January I have had four native carpet looms made and we have commenced to make our first two woollen rugs. This is an industry which in time is likely to give good returns. All the boys are taught on the premises, and each boy is expected to spend two hours in school every day. About ten boys have been working at gardening and for about three months two of them have been earning over two rupees a month each, more than sufficient to keep them in food.

A few of the boys have spoken about baptism, but so far none have been baptized, as I believe nothing is gained by undue haste, and on this account the natives in charge have been instructed to speak much about the fact of sin and the necessity for salvation, as well as about Jesus Christ the only Saviour from sin, but to speak little about baptism.

(2). PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Dhar. Speaking of this agency Mr. F. H. Russell notes:—Attendance fell off very

much during the greater part of the year, and is only now beginning to recover itself. The decrease is due apparently to the greater time and attention that has this year been given to the teaching of Scripture, especially the life of Christ, which has formed a subject of daily teaching. The lessons made so deep an impression on the minds of the children that in many cases they could talk of nothing else in their own homes, with the natural result that parents awoke to the thought of possible results, and forbade the children to attend school. They are beginning to find however, that nowhere else do their children make the same progress as in our schools, and the tide has turned again in our favor.

Neemuch and Out-Station. Mr. Wilson writes, —The A. V. school notwithstanding its weak staff has continued to do fair work. Out of four sent up to the Middle School examination three passed. Much stress is laid on Christian instruction in this as in all the primary schools. During the year the life of Christ and portions of the Hindi Shorter Catechism have been the subjects of study in all. The Chart of the life of the Lord has been used with very gratifying results. It has enabled the teachers to give instruction with fulness and in systematic order and the pupils to get a definite idea of the events in the life of the Lord.

The Baghana school has held its own and good work has been done. Mrs. Wilson has given much attention to it, and a marked impression has been produced in the minds of several of the larger boys. But it is disappointing

to find that when signs of a deepening interest in religion are manifested by a senior boy he is withdrawn from the school.

In Old Neemuch a small school is taught by a pundit who though not baptized proclaims himself a believer. In consideration of a small subsidy we are permitted to give regular religious instruction to his pupils.

Out Stations:— Very satisfactory work has been done in the Jawad school. In Scripture studies the senior boys have memorized the whole of the Sermon on the Mount, the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians, the Ten Commandments, the whole of the Hindi Shorter Catechism. Three of them have signified the intention of being baptized on coming of age. They all regularly attend the Sabbath services. In the lower classes in addition to Scripture a simple Catechism is taught. At the monthly services which I conduct the larger boys form the most interesting part of the congregation. The school at Mandsaur has failed utterly. Retrenchments made it necessary to dismiss all non-Christian teachers with the result that the pupils, with the exception of a very few, left the school, and the Christian teachers failed to re-establish it in any satisfactory way. The Head Master who was a licensed preacher of the Methodist Church is at present employed in bazar and village work.

Mr. N.H. Russell reports:— It was in the educational work that the effects

of the cut were most evidenced. The branch schools were cut off with the exception of that in the Horse Lines which is self supporting. With great difficulty and under a decreased estimate the High School was kept intact till my return. The Presbytery had decided however that as the

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grant after being so frequently urged by the Inspector had been persistently refused by the Cantonment authorities the High School classes be closed. Moreover it was impossible to carry on a successful High School on such a limited income. On the first of February therefore our school was reduced to the Middle Standard and Mr. Joel Vincent a Christian young man who has been with Dr. Campbell for some time was appointed head master. As a first result of the reduction not only did those whose classes were cut off leave us, but many others on the plea that the school was being weakened. The attendance however is improving and I hope we will soon regain our former average by strengthening the lower classes. The rate of fees has been increased during the year. It is difficult to secure satisfactory teachers and we still have to employ a number of non-Christians. This I hope we shall soon be able to correct altogether. It is our purpose that the school should be chiefly used as an institution for training our Christian children.

Branch School:—The Horse Lines' school is doing very well at present. The attendance is good and the teaching quite up to the average. Their Bible and drill are very good. This school is self supporting, the grant covering expenses.

Ujjain.

Dr. Woods writes of this department of his work:—

Our schools have been doing very good work during the past year, especially the school for Bohra boys which has an average attendance of seventy-five. In this school we teach up to the third reader in English. The other primary schools have also made good progress. The Brahman primary school, although taught by a heathen, is well versed in Scripture, the Bible being taught by

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Christian teachers, who go to these schools for that purpose. When we cannot secure earnest Christian teachers we are obliged to employ the heathen.

I think the greatest drawback to our educational work is the difficulty of securing faithful Christian teachers.

NORMAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Mr. Wilkie writes:—The only im-
Indore, portant advance during the past year is the recognition of our Normal School by the educational Department of the Central Provinces and the sending up for the first time of students for their Teachers' Examinations; seven for the Primary grade and two for the secondary grade.

The importance of developing this department cannot be too strongly emphasised. We need in our mission Trained Teachers of both sexes and in our College both can be Trained together. We also wish to have under our influence as many as possible of the teachers of Central India. As our Normal School becomes known and the value of the certificates is recognized we may reasonably expect a large increase in the number of students in this Department; and so an opportunity of leavening with Christian truth a large number of those engaged in the training of the young. The field is ours at present as we have the only Normal School in C. I. but how long this may continue we cannot say and so we would like to see every encouragement given now. The Inspector and the Superintendent of the Normal Department in the C. P. both expressed themselves as agreeably surprised at the progress made and I doubt not the results of the examinations will also show the excellent work done by Misses Ptolemy and White. It would be an attraction and help

to give us a fair start if we could offer to needy Hindu Students small Scholarships of say Rs. 3 —(1 dollar) a month or say 12 dollars a year. When once the course becomes popular such aids will not be necessary to attract and can be used for our Christian young men for whom such a course is of value out who are not able themselves to take it. For both Christian boys and girls enough to cover cost of food, clothes and books will be needed in most cases i.e. 16 dollars to 20 dollars a year.

The co-education of the sexes has been tried with success in other places and the presence of Misses White and Ptolemy removes difficulties which might otherwise be felt at Indore. There is nothing therefore to hinder both girls and boys taking full advantage of these and in fact any of the classes of School or College for which they are qualified. More, it will be a great help from an educational point of view. It will be a great gain if our young men are taught to respect those of the other sex, and an important object lesson for the Hindu community, especially if the girls do as well or, better still, defeat the boys in the classes. It is equally important to teach the girls to so conduct themselves in the presence of the boys that they shall command respect—that the one sex can look at and associate with the other without evil being thought of. Both boys and girls in India have much to learn in this matter but it is surely good to develop a healthy moral tone and mutual self respect—to show that the protection of the Zenanas is unnecessary by practical object lessons such as co-education will do, and none can do this better than our Christian girls if under careful supervision. That which has been a success elsewhere—in even more difficult fields than ours — can be a success with us if properly supported and encouraged.

Mr. John continues Head Master of the High School in his usually efficient way.

The College classes unfortunately only had the benefit of Miss Chase's lectures for a short time at the beginning of the term owing to an attack of Typhoid which to the regret of all now forces her to go home. In October Rev. W. Duthie, a son of the honoured Missionary in South India, came to our help. He has had charge of both the F. A. and B. A. English Literature and has given thorough satisfaction to the students.

The following are the figures for last year.

No. on roll of High School...	218
„ „ Training Class ...	9
„ „ College ...	20
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	247
„ promoted in High School in 1898 ...	154
„ passed Matriculation ...	3
„ „ First Arts ...	4
„ „ B. A. ...	3
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	164
„ tried Normal Examination—Primary ...	7
„ „ „ „ —Secondary...	2
„ „ and passed Training Class Exam...	9
„ „ Matriculation ...	7
„ „ First Arts ...	5
„ „ B. A. ...	5

The College Bible class has been to me this year very encouraging. Three of our young men are at least deeply interested. We have had our weekly conferences most of the year. In these, two or three students prepare papers on subjects connected with the welfare of India and for the most part of a religious character. All are at liberty to freely criticize the papers read, and all are encouraged to state freely their views—the only condition

that it will be an honest expression of what they believe. These have been to me most cheering and I think helpful to the students. The thorough disbelief in the Hinduism of the Sacred Books was clearly seen, and again and again the thoughts expressed were purely Christian.

(4) YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Ledingham gives the following
Indore. account of his work among the students
and pupils in the College at Indore :—

The work in Connection with the Association has been carried on along much the same lines as in the previous year. It has two chief objects (1) to bring non-Christian students into a Christian atmosphere as a means to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. (2) To build up the life of the Christian members. For this second object a class for Bible Study and Prayer has been held regularly on Sabbath afternoons. The Gospel of John chapters xiii—xxi was taken up the first six months. A series of subjects forming a course of systematic theology was studied during the second half of the year. The senior members of the Association have taken these subjects in turn. A number have expressed themselves as having received much help from this class. With a view to getting into closer touch with the non-Christian students, meetings have been held on Friday evenings. Some of these have been of a social character. Games of various kinds have been carried on and then, to close up, a practical talk of 15 to 25 minutes has been given. Some of these have been very good evenings. We have besides this had a number of very good addresses from such friends as we could make use of.

Shortly before Christmas we had a series of lectures for non-Christians from W. F. Anderson, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for India. These

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began with an attendance of 125 and increased to 225. The addresses were a presentation of Jesus Christ and his claims upon men and especially upon students. Some acknowledged Jesus to be the true Saviour but claimed that they could be Christians without being baptized. They were not ready for the full surrender. These addresses were given in the evenings. Besides these we had a meeting each morning for Christians at which about 30 were present. The necessity for regular prayer and Bible study was emphasized. These quiet morning hours were times of real blessing to all of us.

We are hoping that during this year a Young Men's Christian Association Travelling Secretary for this district may be appointed by the English National Council. His work would be supervising and encouraging work among the Colleges and High schools. If this appointment be made it will be a great help in developing this important department of the Church's work in India.

College Bible Class.

During the first half of the year we studied the life of Christ, with "Stalker" as text book. The idea was to get an impression made upon their minds of Christ—the perfect man—the Son of God. Probably the most striking thing in a class of this kind is the manifest working of the Spirit at times and on the other hand the manifest resisting of the student, and at times combined body of students. The moral courage to accept the truth in many cases seemed to be the one thing lacking. Mr. Wilkie took this class during the second half of the year.

Standards II and III in Hindi, in the High School.

My idea in taking these two classes for half an hour each daily is that every boy who enters the School should have at least one year under my own direct personal influence. These boys are from ten to fourteen years of age.

If you set the seal upon soft wax the impression is left. I want to put the seal of Christ upon these young hearts and minds. It is the character of Christ we want stamped upon the inner life of the people of this country. Both the outward stamp or profession and the inner corresponding life should no doubt be found. You sometimes however get the outward profession or stamp but no spirit within corresponding to it. In other cases you can not get the name of Jesus stamped upon the outside, there is no open profession, but there is in some measure in many cases the inward reality corresponding to the character of Jesus. I have no hesitation at all in saying that I believe the Spirit of God has been using the truth taught to set free in some measure from the bonds of narrowness and superstition and idolatry. As they learn to know Jesus they are learning to know the true God and is this not the end for which Jesus came into this world?

Then another thing is that these boys will be going out and taking up work in different parts of the city. After one year together in the class room we must ever afterwards know one another. A bond of sympathy and friendship ought surely to be formed which must be helpful to Christian work in the future. The Gospels with Jesus as their centre have been the subject of our study.

(4). SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Wilson writes of Sunday School
Neemuch. work :—

All schools are taught on the Sabbath as Sunday Schools and efforts are made to give interest and attraction to the work. In the Jawad school an hour previous to the regular exercises is devoted to the singing of hymns, an exercise in which the pupils take much pleasure.

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In the Anglo-Vernacular school singing is led by one of the teachers with a violin. Illustrated religious papers and text cards are used as inducements to attendance. This year the international lessons are again used. A full set of the large illustrations of the Life of our Lord for each school would be a gift much appreciated. Will not some Canadian Sunday Schools give us their sets when through with them?

Mr. F. H. Russell says: — Sabbath
 Dhar.
 Schools :—Owing to sickness and other
 causes the attendance at several of our schools during the past
 year has been rather fluctuating. In others, however, good
 work has been done, and a distinct advance made. There has
 been little if any actual increase in numbers.

V. MEDICAL.

Ujjain. Dr. Woods reports on his Medical work as follows :—

The medical work has greatly increased during the past year, there being 16,203 treatments. We are here afforded the grandest opportunity of reaching the hearts of the people. One third of the patients treated were sufferers from malarial fever.

The in-patients numbered 47; my time is too fully occupied to receive and operate on all those who present themselves for special treatment. No one however in actual need was ever refused admittance.

I spent two and a half months in the districts, going beyond my last year's circuit. While on tour I treated 6,805 patients. As I remained for sometime in each district I was enabled to teach the patients daily as they gathered for treatment.

It is the daily teaching that reaches the heart and understanding of the people.

My new assistant Anand Rao has proved himself worthy of confidence, and as he is able to treat the patients during my absence he has been a great help to me. Fees received Rs. 424-8-0.

Rutlam. Dr. Campbell says :— *The Dispensary:*

Ramlal reports 9,256 Treatments, 3,073 being New Cases and 6,183 Old Cases. Considerably more than half were of women and children—4,034 men, 1,776 women, 3,446 children. Minor operations 72. Average attendance at Bible lesson 16. These figures do not include Famine widows and orphans, to whom Ramlal has given a great deal of care.

VI. INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Under the head of orphanage an account of the efforts being made to train the children in various industries has been given.

In addition Dr. Campbell says:

Printing House. Besides Job-work, including Christian Endeavour Topics, Mission work such as Reports, Registers, Pay-sheets &c, and *Gyan Patrika* and the *Indian Standard* of whose increasing usefulness cheering testimonies reach us, there have been printed 144,000 pages of Tracts and 316,000 pages of the new and enlarged edition of the Hindi Hymn-book prepared by Committees of our own and the Rajputana (Scotch U. P.) Mission. This with its 330 hymns in good bold type (sewn, limp cloth) is now ready for sale at 5 annas a copy.

In fulfilment of one of our chief purposes, all employed have been Christians (with the one old exception) and six of the orphans are learning either type setting or binding.

Beyond the orphanage, my only new work is the editing of the *Indian Standard*, which the Associate Editors so share that it is not much more strain than I previously bore, especially as part of what I do for it does also for the *Gyan Patrika* whose readers are mostly different. In fact there is a certain amount of pleasure and recreation in it, which I cannot say for the work of Manager of either Paper. Mr. D. Isaacs continues to relieve me of most of the burden of the Hindi in *Gyan Patrika*.

VII. TREASURER'S WORK.

Dr. Smith reports:—

The work of Treasurer has as in the past taken considerable time and thought and will continue to do so. The endeavour has been to get all the members as far as possible to follow the same system in keeping their individual books. When this is accomplished it is hoped it will lessen the work of the Treasurer and also reduce considerably the amount paid out each year for auditing.

VIII. ENGLISH WORK.

At Neemuch a well attended weekly service has been regularly held at the Railway Institute for soldiers and railway employees. Assistance was rendered by Dr. Smith and the Wesleyan Chaplain at Mhow. At Rutlam also Sabbath services have been regularly conducted for the Railway people.

Chaplaincy. Dr. Smith writes :—The usual services have been carried on throughout the year,

viz. Bible Class and Sunday School every Sabbath morning, and Parade Service in the evening, besides two prayer meetings during the week and a social evening nearly every Thursday evening. The latter has been a great help in reaching non-church-goers. The Monday evening prayer meeting for Christians has been most helpful. Several of the men have professed conversion during the year, and a number of these I am thankful to say have shown by their lives the reality of the work of the Holy Spirit within them

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IX. AMONG THE BHILS.

This new work is so distinct and so interesting, that Dr. Buchanan's Report may well be given by itself.

Medical.

Under God, our Mission owes much to the healing art as a pioneer Missionary agency among the Bhils. We have not treated very large numbers, only having 537 patients and 1,330 treatments recorded. Still considering the way the Bhils are scattered, their timidity and the fact that we have been much of the time tied to one place, it is a fair beginning. (There have also been many treatments of goats, cows and oxen, and as a yoke of oxen is often the sum total of a Bhil's wealth and the means by which he gets corn for himself and family, care of the ox is highly appreciated; hence a little carbolic and tar often helps the Bhil to understand that the aim of the missionary is to build up and not to destroy.) We have had at times waves of confidence and again all but panics among the people. While we have taken care in treating the people and done our best, still we cannot ascribe it to skill or chance but to the special providence of God, that during the fourteen months, so far as we know, not a single patient under medical treatment has died. Some were dangerously ill and we almost despaired of them. One man, Gulab, brought his ox for treatment but through some superstitious dread refused to take medicine himself. The ox got better but the man died. A stupid or malicious Hindoo gave the warning, "Don't take the Sahib's medicine. He will give you good medicine at first but afterwards he will give you bad medicine and kill you." Only on seeing the dread that spread suddenly through the neighbourhood

could one appreciate God's tender care that even these simple ones might not be offended. Some of the cases have been specially helpful in gaining the good will and confidence of the people. One poor old woman, Ditali, who was supposed to be dying, away from her home, was brought to Amkhut in an ox-cart over about twelve miles of rough road. I was asked to go and see her, and found her barely alive but unable to speak or take food. She rallied and was about once more. The news spread. A man from the neighbouring community came and asked me to give his family medicine. He did not even think it necessary for me to go to his house, as it had been reported that Ditali, whom he knew, had been dead and was alive again ; still he was not displeased that I did go.

The son and heir of the head man of Amkhut was successfully treated for bite by the deadly cobra.

Capt. Mosse, a Christian officer, while out hunting about fourteen miles distant sent in an old man who had been mauled by a panther. Along with him came quite a number of friends and relatives. All were lodged under the small dispensary roof with ourselves, where we already had eleven families represented. After some days in closest contact with us he recovered, not without good results to the Mission. Nanku, another man also mauled by a panther was successfully treated. The result of this was far-reaching in connection with the handing over of the land. But of this as of much else I have not room to write here.

It has been a great grief to find so much leprosy among the Bhils. Out of 537 patients 30 were lepers. As the Bhils do not cast out their leper friends, but mingle more or less freely with them, there is great danger that this dread disease will still further spread. If one can judge by Amkhut and its neighbourhood, there must be an alarming amount of leprosy in the country. There are a number of

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cases in each of the communities with which I am specially acquainted. The witch-priest doctor of Amkhut, who goes about from hut to hut in his business, and at least two of his family, are lepers.—I have warned friends of lepers, as I had opportunity, of the danger. But something more should be done.

During the months of September, October and November particularly, the malaria of this jungle is very pernicious. The Christian Catechists, Carpenters and their families were simply prostrated at that time and are still afflicted. I had intended spending a little time out of the jungle during September or October but was unable to stay away, for on being absent only three or four days I found on my return a row of sick ranging along the verandah. Next year at that season, I think it may be well to have as few as possible of outside Christians in the Bhil jungle. If women or children are to be in the Bhil Mission it may be necessary to have a small bungalow built for the Missionary in some other part of the Bhil country, say Sirdarpur the head quarters of the Bhil Agency, where he could carry on his work for six months of the year, less exposed to malaria. But Amkhut has such special advantages from a Mission point of view that work must be fully pressed here.

Building.

About sixteen acres of land have been granted by the State to the Mission and also a considerable quantity of timber free of cost save that of cutting. The Superintendent of the State has also shewn kindness in having the roads somewhat repaired between Bhabra and Amkhut, especially at the time Mrs. Buchanan was expected, as also that to Ali Rajpur.

We are still going on with our building work as reported last year making the construction of the neces-

sary Mission Buildings an evangelistic technical school, and employing no Hindeos or Mahommedans among the Bhils. During the year two Christian Carpenters have been secured and more recently a Christian Mason. In this matter as in many others we are indebted to the Rajputana and the Irish Presbyterian Missions.

Bapu has expressed the desire to continue permanently in the Bhil work though it means that he will have to be absent from his family for months every year living in the malarial jungle instead of in the city. He and Chanoo have put their hands to work, and the Bhils, seeing Missionary and helpers working in wood, stone and clay, are in less danger of getting a false idea of Christianity.

Evangelistic.

Morning, noon and evening a piece of old rail hung up has served as a bell to call together to the worship of the true God. During the season when the Bhils were free from their farm work to join us in building operations (about half the year) we had splendid gatherings of from twenty to one hundred and fifty men women and children. Even during the season when few came, the song of praise rang out in the still evening hours, through the valleys and was echoed from the hills. On the Lord's day generally a few dropped in to the worship.

Owing to the suspicious nature of the Bhils our village evangelistic work has consisted rather of talks by the way than the ordinary method of preaching. As one goes to visit the sick, to buy a goat or to see about building material, he always finds little groups that know the worldly business upon which he has come, and so do not, as they are otherwise so apt to, imagine that the religious talk has some mysterious worldly gain for the Missionary,

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and injury for them. For the same reason Sunday School work has not been pressed in the outside communities. One Sunday school held by myself and another, part of the time during the cold season, by Mrs. Buchanan have been conducted on the Mission ground, at which all the Christians and a few Bhils are present. A number of the Bhils can now sing, and to sing, some of the Christian hymns.

Mariyambai for six months and Rutnabai for a short time did Bible women's work among the Bhils. They visited the huts morning by morning, were kindly received and felt that the work was encouraging. Since September '98 the estimates for Woman's work being disallowed at home, this form of work has been discontinued. While Mrs. Buchanan was in the district a class for the study of the Bible was held every Friday for the Christian women.

Lungia, a Bhil who lived on the land granted to the Mission and was before brought into close contact with the Mission from the very beginning was the first to be baptised. He was a steady man even before conversion, and had the respect of the community. Later on his wife, Hirabai, and two children Maglia and Mariyam were baptised. Bhajali a Bhilalli young woman after being held back for months and enduring very bravely much opposition and persecution was baptised. She has a bright happy disposition (as well as a very determined one) and, by the blessing of God, has already overcome much of the ill will, which she at first experienced from her relatives and friends. Thus there have been five Bhils baptised during the year.

DONATIONS.

DHAR.

For Church.

From Miss King. Smith's Falls, Ont.	An organ.			
„ Mrs. J. Shields, „ „	Communion service.			
„ Knox Church, Galt, for building				
„ “Preaching Hall,” \$850,		Rs.	A.	P.
„ (received to date,) \$641-30	...	1957	4	6

For Orphanage.

From Brandon S.S. Class, \$15,	...	45	2	0
„ Pt. Douglas Ch. Wpg. per Mrs. W.				
„ Duncan, \$15,	45	13	0
„ V.I.O. Society; Winnipeg,	1247	7	0

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UJJAIN

For Lepers.

From Miss Smith	20	0	0
„ Rev. F. Bourdillion	30	0	0
„ Mrs. H. Morton	5	0	0

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RUTLAM.

Press—

		Rs	A	P
Rel. Tract Society, London, 25 reams paper valued				
at £9-17-11, (for <i>Gyan Patrika and Tracts</i> .)				
E. David	... ..	3	0	0
C. Bagshawe Esq. (for <i>machinery</i>)		20	0	0
“W. X. Y.”	... ..	10	0	0
Wm., Buchanan Esq. (for <i>Indian Standard</i>)		76	1	6
		109	1	6

Orphanage Building—

	Mrs. Greenhill	...	...	...	3	0	0
	Miss, Campbell	...	...	...	30	7	0
	Mrs. Fenwick	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Rev. Dr. Buchanan	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Sale of steel	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Mrs. Ranger	...	...	...	1	8	0
	Mr. Mulligan	5	0	0
	Mr. Brown	3	0	0
	Native Christians' Building Fund				415	0	0
	"F. M."	100	1	9
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					610	0	9

For support of famine orphans and widows not on
Presbytery's fund.

	Chicago friends :						
	R. B. Boak Esq.	\$	30.00				
	A young friend	„	15.00				
	Miss Brookes	„	5.50				
	Miss B's. S. S. class	„	2.00				
	Miss Denning's do.	„	4.50				
	Miss Forrester	„	14.50				
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		\$	71.50	...			
					Rs	A	P
	G. A. Campbell Esq.				217	4	2
	C. E. Society, Brandon				11	6	0
					61	4	0
	Collections at services in Railway Institute, Rutlam, Sept. 4th to Feb. 19th				107	12	6
					<hr/>		
					397	10	8

For Christmas Dinner &c. for Famine Widows and Orphans.

	Col. Barr, A.G.G.	...	...	...	Rs.	40	0	0
	Dr. Baron	...	...	...		5	0	0
					<hr/>			
					45	0	0	

WOMEN'S WORK.

MEDICAL WORK.

Dr. O'Hara writes :—*Hospital*, In-Dhar. patients. These were Christians, Hindus and Bhils. Several of the Christians were ill when I was away on furlough and Mr. and Mrs. Russell had a very trying time. Twice Surgeon Col. Duke came from Sirdarpur to their assistance.

One Hindoo woman came to the hospital the week I returned. The case was complicated and before she recovered she professed to have accepted Christ as her Saviour. She is still receiving daily instruction, and in time we hope to see her baptized.

A case of tetanus, brought from a village some miles distant, has been the means of awakening interest there.

Last week a good earnest Christian woman was secured as a matron.

No. of in-patients	16
„ „ out-patients	4,033
„ „ treatments	6,540
„ „ houses visited	57
„ „ visits paid	124

Amount received in fees and sale of medicines
Rs. 28-0-6.

The money granted by the W. F. M. S. is being expended in walling in the compound, completing the well and

erecting additional wards. The Finance Committee very kindly gave the services of the Building Committee for this work.

Dr. Oliver and Miss Thompson
Indore. report :—We are glad to be able to write

that in Indore city and the surrounding district the past twelve months have been the healthiest we have known. Not only have plague and cholera not come nigh the people, but there has also been much less of fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery, each of which in its season, and often out of season, we are accustomed to look for an epidemic of.

Hospital. Until this year we have never succeeded in getting more than an occasional obstetric case into hospital, and the after-nursing of obstetrical cases in their homes has often been far from satisfactory.

This year fourteen women consented to come in. One of these is the daughter-in-law of a woman who for some years was a calling-woman for Miss Rodger. The mother-in-law would have nothing to do with idolatrous rites, but came begging to have her daughter-in-law taken in. Both women since leaving hospital come on Sunday mornings to the hospital Sunday school.

Of the in-patients, 124 were Hindus. 51 Mohammedans and 18 Christians. A larger number of villagers have been persuaded to come in this year than formerly. One of these women has, after a stay of two months, gone back to her village declaring herself no longer a worshipper of idols, but of the living God and His Christ.

Dispensaries. The dispensary in connection with the hospital has been open every forenoon, except on Sundays, for four hours, and the city dispensary every afternoon for from two to three hours. The attendance of out-patients at these two dispensaries has been somewhat less than last year

House visiting. To the homes of those too ill to be brought to us and those preferring to pay something for attendance in their own homes, 293 visits have been made. We also visit as many as possible of the women who have been in-patients and thus seek to continue the teaching begun in the hospital.

No. of in-patients 193	...	...	(a) Surgical	75
			(b) Medical	118
Average length of stay in hospital	...			15.2 days.
No of out-patients	...	...		7,140
„ „ treatments	...	...		18,532
No treated during itineracy	...	...		658
No of operations	...	...	Major	67
			Minor	228
No of times chloroform was administered...				73

Dr. Turnbull reports:—

Dispensaries—The three dispensaries
Neemuch. have been kept open throughout the year and the attendance has been encouraging. Many new patients have been treated and have heard the Gospel for the first time and many old ones returning, have had it again and again presented to them.

Misr Bayly has continued in charge at Jawad and the work there is progressing satisfactorily. Her only helper is the bright young girl mentioned in last report who with her brother is still earnestly seeking the truth.

I have not been able to take In-patients in the city as we had to dismiss the Hindoo woman who was in charge, and it was not thought wise to send another to live there alone. My camp dispensary servant, therefore, does the work of both places.

House visits—Many visits have as usual been paid in the homes both here and in the neighboring towns, and I have had some interesting experiences.

The famine orphans have been a great charge throughout the past year as most of the time some of them have been seriously ill, and have needed much care and attention. Mrs. James has been my invaluable assistant and has generally three times a day given medicine to between thirty and forty, and I have been deeply touched by the love and tenderness she displayed towards them. Often the home has been a perfect hospital without any of its advantages and appliances. When the girls had got over the direct effects of the famine, most of them were becoming strong and well, when they were suddenly attacked with acute rheumatism with alarming complications, and for some months needed constant attention. Miss Campbell spent much time among them and, but for her untiring care, I feel sure more would have succumbed. As it is, several of the dear familiar faces are gone; but we rejoice that they learned to know and love the Saviour and have joined the ransomed hosts above. The others are now rapidly improving and we trust will soon have fully recovered.

Gladly did we welcome Dr. McKellar back and it is with great pleasure that I hand over to her the medical work here.

No. of patients.....	5,091
„ , treatments.....	39,456
Amount received in fees, etc.	Rs.269-9-0

Dr. McKellar says that no record was kept of the number of patients treated by her during her evangelistic tour through the villages.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Dhar. Dr. O'Hara writes:—The girls' school has twenty-eight names on the register ;

but the average attendance is less than half that number. There are only two of the former pupils attending now.

A class of women and large girls meets daily in the hospital. Sonibai instructs them in sewing, knitting and crocheting. Either the Bible woman or myself takes their reading and writing. They are making good progress and are very happy.

Indore. Miss Sinclair reports in regard to the *Girls' Boarding School*:—There has been a slight

increase in the number of pupils since the last report was written. Some few have gone and more have come. The register at present shews sixty-four names, of whom 32 belong to the Boarding School proper, 29 are orphans and 3 are Parsee girls who come as day pupils for English. There is another interesting pupil whose name is not entered in the register as she comes out of school hours and is taught English by one of the larger girls. She is a Beni-Israelite and lives with her brother who is in the telegraph department here. I have visited their home—such a beautifully clean house. The brother's wife had been taught some years ago in the Mission School at Poona and was delighted to sing with me Marathi hymns that she learned long ago. Wherever one goes one finds those who have been taught more or less in Mission Schools or by Zenana Missionaries. I am assured that the work so patiently and faithfully, and often apparently fruitlessly, done in girls schools will one day bring forth a magnificent harvest.

During the year we have lost two of our Christian girls, but I doubt not it was "gain" to them both. Priscilla, the

daughter of Christian parents in Rutlam, wasted with consumption in spite of all that was done for her. She was a dear girl and we were all very fond of her. She went home when the school closed for the hot season holidays and rapidly sank. Her half-sister Lois was not a strong girl, but we did not realize that her condition was serious. She died suddenly last October, the immediate cause probably being the bursting of an abscess in the liver.

During August and September there was a great deal of fever among the girls, but all this cold season there has been little sickness of any sort.

The opportune arrival of the Mission boxes a day or two before Christmas helped to make that day a glad one. The orphans were especially happy in the possession of testaments and hymn books. Twenty of each were bought with a donation of money from the "Purab ka Tara" (W. F. M. S. auxiliary) given for this purpose. They were not enough to provide a testament and a hymn book for each girl, but in every case where a choice was allowed, the Word was preferred to the hymn book.

The school work has gone on as usual. The classes are advancing and coming up to a higher standard. Urdu has been added to the course of study so that now there are classes in I and II standard Urdu and from I to VI standard in both Hindi and English. This means a good deal of work, for we follow closely the government curriculum and the teaching staff is small.

Last August, examinations for the teachers and Bible women of the different stations of the mission were held. Five of the Boarding school girls also went up for examination, and having passed in the course appointed for senior grade primary teachers, were awarded certificates.

Early in January we had a visit from Miss Hill, Secretary National Council, Y. W. C. A. The girls were greatly pleased and encouraged. Our Y. W. C. A. dates back nearly five years, and is almost the oldest school Y. W. C. A. in India,—so Miss Hill told us. The girls have really been very faithful in conducting the meetings year after year. Occasionally if any friend is visiting us the girls get the impetus of an address from an outsider but as a rule the officers conduct the meetings which are held every Sabbath from 12 to 1 p.m. The girls are just now earning money (8 cents) for their membership fee for the current year. That represents a small fortune to many of them, and various are the means employed to accumulate the required sum. Some of them are grinding wheat for the daily bread at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents for 10 pounds; some little ones are hemming dusters; some are making up a bit of linen that came out in the mission box, into drawn-work tray cloths for sale; others are in like manner utilizing some variegated crochet cotton. The money collected is entirely their own, and represents some little self denial and labor. They have sent this year seventeen rupees (\$ 6) to the Leper Asylum at Sabathu near Simla, as that institution was sorely in need of funds, and the girls, on seeing an appeal for money, immediately voted their mite for that purpose.

The school organ which has been in constant use for more than nine years, is now much the worse for wear. Miss Chase who is presently going home has presented her organ to us,—a gift which we highly appreciated. She has also handed over to me a number of dolls, patches etc., besides Rs. 6-1-6—the amount sent her from home for the purchase of cloth.

I also desire to acknowledge with thanks the following receipts;—

Boarding School.

Fees	428	7	0
Donations			
Miss Ross	45	13	0
Miss McMurrich, Toronto	8	15	0
"Stewart" M. B. Belleville	61	4	0
St. Peter's S. Sch., Madoc	45	3	0
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	Rs	589	10 0

Orphanage.

Donations			
Mrs. Russell, Toronto	61	4	0
Per Miss Thomson Rev. W. McWilliam	55	0	0
B. Carnaghan, Esq.	52	0	0
	<hr/>		
	Rs	168	4 0

Miss Grier writes:—

School No. 1. (Pinjari Bakal) has had during the year a slight increase in attendance, while the staff has been reduced by one, Nuribai, a Christian teacher leaving to accompany her husband to another mission. The children are reading from the Hindi alphabet up to the 4th book vernacular. Two girls who have been attending the school for nearly four years are just up to the 4th book. Fair progress has been made in geography and arithmetic during the year, and we are encouraged by finding the larger girls much more anxious to learn, and so attending more regularly. The little girls come and go, but of the larger ones, only two have left during the year—one because she did not get a prize she wanted,—the other because she was supposed to be too big to go to school.

We have the scripture lesson for three quarters of an hour every day—Gazaribai taking up Genesis with the big girls, while for the small children ‘Concerning the plan of

salvation," a little book composed of passages of Scripture only was used. Besides this the Commandments, Hymns, and one or two Psalms are taught, while every Wednesday the previous Sunday's lesson is reviewed.

At the Christmas examinations in Bible knowledge the girls got, as best prize a Hindi Testament, and I never before saw them so pleased or proud of any gift. Since then, one girl who did not receive a prize has bought a Testament for herself, and a number of them have bought Hymn Books.

For *School No. II* (Mallarganj) the report is not so good, the average attendance (25) being less than last year. The foolish stories that kept so many away last year, are still rife, and though I hope to see the day when the people shall have got over their fear, in the meantime the empty seats must be borne with. Three girls read the Hindi second book, about eight the first, while the remainder, being small ones, are all at the alphabet.

Fair progress has been made in knitting, sewing, reading and writing, arithmetic not being up to the mark. The Bible lessons are much the same as those taught in No I, except that Genesis has not yet been attempted. The girls being nearly all of the one caste (brass vessel makers), when there is a gala day among them, the school is almost empty. One girl who got a Testament at Christmas has left to be married, but says she reads it every day.

Miss White reports :—

The *Camp School* now in its second year has been fairly well attended, and has increased considerably in numbers within the last few months.

The highest number enrolled last year was 29, this year the highest has been 48, with an average attendance

of 35. This increased prosperity is mainly due to the visit of the Agent to the Governor General and his wife to our school in August. I had asked Mrs. Bayley to come as it might be helpful, and when her husband came too it rather surprised the folk in the neighborhood. Good has come of it for some who would not send their children for fear of the "Divine Presence" ever with us, sent them because the Queen's representative was pleased to recognize not only the Camp School, but all our schools and Institutions in the City and Camp. The children have made fair progress in all the branches taught—4 are just promoted to the Third Reader—9 in the Second—9 in the First, and the remainder are in little piec books, or reading from charts and the blackboard.

Sewing and knitting are taught twice a week, scarfs and booties are the specialities in the knitting, the pupils providing their own wool. One of the bigger girls seems likely to make a business of the knitting, for she has knitted four scarfs of different patterns and many colors and hung them up for sale in front of her home. She is one of a very nice family, who show a great interest in Christian truth and are really seeking the Light. The daily Bible lessons are always given as the last lesson for the day, to ensure the presence of all late comers, for *punctuality* is hard to cultivate in our school so far. An outline of the Life of Christ has been taken up and an intelligent idea of the wonderful story has been grasped.

Normal Training Classes. Misses White and Ptolemy report:—

The work of the normal training classes has been carried on throughout the year in two main divisions.—'Methods of teaching' and 'School management'. The

subjects for the Primary Grade have been entered into with more detail than formerly.

The points chiefly dealt with have been the main essentials—the teacher's qualifications, School organization and Discipline, plans of lessons and object teaching, Kindergarten work, Moral training, Registration etc., as required by the Education Department which now recognizes us as a Government Normal School.—In the early part of the year Lectures were given twice weekly, but latterly these had to be increased to four and five a week to cover the needed ground for the Examinations. The students have proved very attentive and willing and have applied themselves with zeal and apparent pleasure. Their practical work has been encouraging on the whole, showing that they realize there are right and wrong ways of teaching. Ten students were enrolled for the two classes, but one had to return to Ceylon before the term ended, a matter of great regret at the time as he was really one of the most promising. However, he was permitted to try the corresponding examination there last October, and we are glad to report he has passed, being one of twelve successful ones out of twenty-five candidates who tried. Six of the Primary Grade class tried the Government Examination here in October but the results are not to hand yet. Two others, who have passed the required University Matriculation Examination took up the secondary Grade work including the History of Education, Physics, Drawing (Freehand, Model and Geometrical), Manual training, and a more advanced and thorough study of the subjects set down for the Primary Grade. They went up for Examination last December, but as yet the result is not known.

The work of the Primary class just begun, is conducted wholly in the Vernacular, thus enabling us to reach out to more who need the infusion of new ideas to allure others to

"brighter worlds and lead the way." All who have had to do with Vernacular school work know how sadly the teachers in them need training, even more so than those who have had some training under English speaking teachers. All also know how difficult it is to break up the old, mechanical, laborious and unsatisfactory methods that are relics of the dark past, as one of the students of the Vernacular class said the other day, "This class will be of much advantage to us." As both girls and boys are able to attend, the influence of the class will be, we hope, a real help to education in Central India.

Miss Ptolemy writes :

As Miss White has reported on the Normal class work, I will need to report on the work of the Marathi school only. In this connection the past year has been a very pleasant and prosperous one, notwithstanding many hindrances, the principal one being lack of Christian teachers.

While school was closed during the hot season, the teachers came to the bungalow for lessons. We took up the work, prescribed by our Council, for the Christian teachers examination, spending most of the time on the Life of Christ. Three of those who attended the class passed the first and one of these the second year's Examination. One was a heathen teacher who had never written on an examination before.

There was a nice class of large girls all last year and teaching them was one of the greatest pleasures I had. They were so earnest and gave such intelligent answers to questions on the lessons taught. In September I employed two of these girls and two women from outside as pupil-teachers. They took entire charge of the primary class during school-hours and received their own

lessons after the children had gone home. This arrangement proved very satisfactory even as a beginning and with extra training some of these girls would make better teachers than some of those now employed.

The largest attendance was in September when the average was 107 but for the year the average is less than 100.

Miss Chase writes :--

My report for this year is, I am sorry to say, necessarily a short one, on account of illness from enteric fever so soon after returning from the hills. I can report only three months' actual work, during which time I continued to teach in the College and in the Mullargunj Sunday school, and made forty-eight zenana visits. After returning from the hills I was anxious to open a new school in the city, but was strongly advised not to do so on account of the probability of one of us being removed from Indore to fill one of the vacancies left by those going home. Miss Oliver very kindly helped me by suggesting that I might get more zenana pupils by coming and talking to the out-patients any morning as they waited for their medicines. Twelve visits had been made and four or five calls to zenana work besides had come from the college before the Neemuch Council meeting, but after that the fever coming on made it impossible for me to do anything outside of the College work. At the end of October I was able to get away to Coonoor, and Miss Ptolemy kindly went with me. The first day of our arrival however she went to bed with fever which proved to be enteric, and at Christmas had a relapse which kept her in bed nearly a month longer, so that now, though with extreme regret, we are both obliged to leave our work in India to regain strength in our own country and climate.

Mhow.

Miss Leyden writes :—*Bazaar School.*

(a) English department. This class was opened with the desire to reach if possible the Parsee girls. We have at present 46 pupils who are studying English and Gujarati. It is really surprising how quickly they are acquiring a knowledge of the English language. They can repeat the titles, golden texts, and the substance of every Sunday school lesson during the past year, and besides this they know many portions of Scripture and can sing many of our beautiful hymns. This work has not been carried on without opposition. Many times I have been asked to discontinue the teaching of anything wherein the name of Christ Jesus appears, failing which the parents said they must take their children from the Mission School. After these requests I have visited the homes of the children and explained that while our schools furnish a means to advance education among the children of India, yet that is by no means the main reason of our work here, but far above all other reasons is the desire and determination to do all we can to reveal Christ Jesus in all His love and purity to those who know Him not. For some time the work has been going on nicely without any visible sign of opposition ; but only a few weeks ago four of my brightest and most hopeful pupils came to me and told me that their parents insist on their leaving the Mission School at once, and in future they shall attend the convent. They also said that the nuns (there are thirteen) are visiting the homes and telling the parents that in the Mission School the children are forced to become Christians, but in the convent religion is never taught. I believe the good seed has been sown in these young hearts and that it shall some day spring up and bear fruit. A strange thing to me is that in all these cases it is from the mothers that

the opposition comes, and the only way I can account for it is that the Parsee women are perfectly ignorant in regard to Christianity.

I have this week secured a Christian Gujarati woman, who will work in the Parsee homes.

(b) Hindi department. In this department I have eight teachers. Two years ago we had only one Christian teacher in this school but to-day there is only one heathen teacher. The attendance during the year has been very good. The Bible lesson has been carefully and prayerfully taught every day. This with the daily contact with the native Christian teachers must have an influence for good in the hearts of these little ones. Quite a number of the girls have lately been married and consequently have left school but those who remain in the vicinity of Mhow will be regularly visited and the work begun in the schools will be carried on.

Garibpura—This school, which is under the charge of an earnest Christian teacher, has done satisfactory work this year. The attendance has been good and they have shown much more interest in the Bible lessons than last year. As the people are very poor the larger children have to go and work in the fields for several months in the year. Some of them returned to school and have forgotten nearly everything they learned with the exception of the native hymns. I asked them why they could remember the hymns but forgot everything else? They told me that while they work together in the fields they sing the hymns they have learned at school.

Kishnapura—This school I am sorry to say has been closed for the past two months for the lack of a teacher.

I have several times in company with the Bible woman visited another village two miles from Mhow where the people wish us to open a school. In fact we are welcomed in all these villages.

Miss Duncan reports :—

Neemuch.

The *Chamar School* has undergone no change throughout the year except in the personnel of the pupils, some of whom have gone from us and we see their faces no more except on special occasions, while others have come in to fill their places. Those leaving us have done so for many reasons, chief among them being those given by the people of old who were invited to the wedding-feast—the farm, the merchandise, the marriage. The children who have come in are not less diligent or less interested than those just mentioned, so the circle of influence exercised by the school is ever widening and the seed is being scattered, sown here a little and there a little. As yet we know not which shall prosper, this or that, but we shall know hereafter. Fewer have been coming lately from the Chamar Mohullah than formerly, and more from Gwaltola village and other quarters near. These new boys are of a higher caste, and on the whole more diligent in their studies and easier to teach. I have taught the Bible lesson to the boys' class almost daily throughout the year, taking them several times through the life of Christ, according to the order given in the Blakeslee Lesson Course, which includes every incident of that wonderful life as recorded in the four gospels. It has been a most interesting task to me and has been enjoyed seemingly by the children also.

The *City School* has been the least prosperous of my four schools during the year as the irregular attendance of the girls has greatly intertered with their progress in their studies and the quality of the work done. The situation of the building has a great deal to do with the difficulty we

experience in keeping up this school, as it is in an-of-the-out way place, and many of the children who formerly attended are not allowed to come through the bazaar which separates a large part of the town from it. I have also, of necessity, been unable to spend much time in this school of late.

Camp School No. 3 has been held in the same place as last year with Rebecca as teacher. It has decreased in numbers a little but the thirty children who have been regularly attending, have all made very satisfactory progress. Being sole teacher there for two months lately when Rebecca was doing village work I have become deeply attached to the children and they have become so fearless with me that they will now tell me all their joys and sorrows knowing that I will be interested. The people living round about, have also got into the habit of dropping in for a half hour or so, to listen to the Bible lessons or the hymns, and they invariably tell me of all that seriously concerns them. When the woman who lived next door died a few days ago I felt that I had indeed lost a friend, one whom I would sorely miss. In this way I feel that I have got much nearer to the people's hearts of late and I trust that they have been drawn nearer to our loving Saviour also. The largest class has been my special field of Bible instruction throughout the year, and the children have travelled with me in thought over all the scenes of Palestine, listening to the words of Him who spake as never man spake and seeing His miracles of love and mercy. They have stood with the crowd by the Saviour's cross on Calvary, have been deeply affected by his sorrows and rejoiced when the grave could hold Him no longer and when He ascended to his Father's home on high. One girl has given special indications lately of a saving faith in Christ and I trust that in the future the seed which has seemingly taken root in her heart may not be uprooted. These larger girls have

read from their Bibles the whole of the four Gospels, and are now studying the Acts of the Apostles as one of their reading lessons.

The *Jawad school* has had its ups and downs also throughout the year, some children coming and some going—the out-going ones often leaving a gap for a time which seemed hard to fill. The teachers are very faithful and the Bible lessons are well taught. The writing and the sewing of these children are especially good. Miss Bayly visits the school almost daily so I have not needed to go to it more than about once a month.

Miss Campbell writes:— The average attendance of *Numbers 1 and 2 Camp schools* shows a slight decrease from last year but the interest and enthusiasm has been sustained. During the months of August and September there was a large influx of pupils in No. 2, but they went away to the grass cutting and did not return to their homes till after the wheat harvest. Meantime their interest in school had waned and we have not been able to gather many of them in again. There is nothing new to report in either methods or results. The same round of daily tasks, hymns, catechism, verses and Bible lessons has been followed this year as last. The pupils too are almost the same, larger grown however, more thoughtful, more advanced. We always meet with a response from the girls that keeps us from being discouraged. We sow the seed, we see the springing grain, but the harvest is not yet.

Orphanage:—In the hot season three and in the cold season two hours a day only has been devoted to secular instruction in the Orphanage and one hour to Bible study and singing. So fond are the girls of their books that every spare minute is devoted to them often to the neg-

lect of other things. As a result ten have reached the third reader, eighteen the second, and six are yet in the first. The babies and one girl who has had bad eyes from infancy do not study.

They still love their own people, their village homes, and the simple lives they led there but they can appreciate too the larger and the better things they are receiving with us. One day they were overheard talking over the change that had come into their lives, their studies and their work. One little girl said "I never before wore any thing but rags." Another, "I never before knew what punishment meant. I used to run away from my mother when she was going to beat me. Now we also are punished but we know that we should suffer it in order to be made stronger and better."

The industrial work comes on slowly. The severe illness of some of the girls caused for some months extra work to fall on those who were well and too there are so many little ones whose food and clothing must be made by the larger girls that the time given to work for sale is necessarily short. They have therefore not done much beyond "finding their fingers". All are happy and content. All are growing physically, mentally and spiritually. Seven have received baptism. The names of two were at their own request changed as they had names of heathen gods. Even the tiny ones being gathered in before they learned to know evil now lisp the Savior's name. Their sweet little voices in the early morning before they are allowed to rise from their beds are lifted in their favourite song of praise "Let us with a gladsome mind praise the Lord for He is kind". How kind they do not yet realize nor from what a life He has rescued them.

The following sums have been received from friends in Canada:

Mrs. Moscrip's Mission class,

St. Mary's, Ont.	5	0	0
Junior Endeavour, Brandon, Man. ...	10	0	0
C. E. Society. Brandon	25	0	0
Sunday School Glenboro, Man.	30	0	0

Ujjain. Miss Jamieson writes :—*Subzimandi and Kote*.—Two hindrances have rendered

our work in the caste girls' schools most difficult during the past year. These are the failure to obtain good teachers, and the influence of the State school. If the lives of the teachers are not consistent their work among the people will be fruitless if not distinctly hurtful. His Highness the Maharaja visited the State school during his stay in Ujjain, when he distributed some Rs. 1,000 worth of clothes and jewelry. This, with special inducements given during the year, has drawn away our girls. One of our calling women was engaged to work in this school and she too left taking her girls with her. We were unable to secure a good teacher for Subzimandi and as many of the girls had gone to the State school, the remainder were taken to Kote and a new school opened in a mohalla some distance away. Miss Weir has lately taken charge of it. We had a daily attendance in Kote of sixty pupils, but after the Maharaja's visit it was reduced to twenty-seven in a few days. We had a good class of girls reading in the third and fourth books and Pilgrim's Progress and studying grammar, geography, and arithmetic. They went through the Life of Christ and part of the Old Testament History. Our schools have not been without good results. The Maharaja said on the occasion of his visit to the State school, that the Inspector General had not been able to obtain as good results in any girls' school in the State as he had done in Ujjain. This we consider is owing to the fact that our schools had already

overcome some of the prejudices of the people against sending their girls to school, and that their best pupils had been taught by us. But for the present at least it does not seem wise to spend much time in caste girls schools, especially as there is much other work that should be done.

Mang school.—The word Mang means to ask and the people in this mohalia became so unreasonable in their asking that we resolved, after careful consideration, to close the school for a time. There has been much work done among these people for the past seven or eight years. Notwithstanding all the instruction they have received they still seem to think that the kingdom of God consists in eating and drinking. We wished them to prize education and religious instruction for their own sake and thought they would the more readily do so were they withdrawn from them for a while. It was explained to the parents that the school would be re-opened so soon as they were-willing to send their children under new conditions, namely, no calling woman would again be employed, and the children must attend of their own accord and at the proper time. In a short time they came requesting us to return, and the school is now going on as usual. Our aim here is to enable the young in this mohulla to at least read, that they may be able to read the Word for themselves. A Bible is given to every child who has learned to read it, and the Scripture is being faithfully taught. With the firm belief that His Word will not return to Him void, and that it is not when the battle is easy that He gives the victory, we go on steadily with this work.

School for the blind.—Not including the blind from the city the number of orphans has now reached eleven. Three of these are from the Friends' Mission in the Central Provin-

ces, two from the orphanage in Rutlam, one from Dhar, and one from Indore. Arrangements have been made to receive five more which will be almost as many as we can accommodate until we secure larger quarters. This is the only school for the blind in Central India, and we hope soon to be able to gather in as many of these afflicted children as will come to us. Left as they are many of them would not only live the most wretched of lives as beggars, but would inevitably fall into vicious ways. We can save them from much suffering and wickedness, and open to them a new world in which they may have the pleasure of gaining knowledge, and many of them may become useful workers. Already we can say "See what God hath wrought." Nearly all the children have made marked progress during the year. When first they came to us they were very helpless and it required much patient labor before they could even dress themselves alone. Now both boys and girls do their own grinding, cooking and other work, indeed the girls will soon be quite good housekeepers. We are now using *chicks* on our doors which the boys have made. The splitting and preparing of the cane is very difficult for them, but they are overcoming all obstacles by their perseverance. They are bright, active and industrious. In their studies they have made even more progress. Seven of the whole number can read quite well, while the remainder have mastered the alphabet and have begun to read. A great hindrance at this stage is this, we have no primers and they must begin at once to read the Bible. Our appliances are still unsatisfactory. A few maps with the mountains and some of the countries raised have lately been secured. But we trust that before another year we may have many needed helps. If it be true that the success of teaching depends not only on the amount of knowledge gained, but on the thirst for knowledge instilled into the pupils, then the instruction of these

blind children has been eminently successful. They are ever wishing to learn something new. The city boys were delighted to have Pilgrim's Progress to read and were much interested in it. One of them lives with his grand-mother, and three months ago, they went to visit his father who lives in a distant town. We regretted the fact that he would be away from all Christian influence, but trust he may be the bearer of the Good News to his own family. The instruction of these children has ever been a pleasure, and a more inspiring and encouraging work it would be difficult to find. Seven of them have given evidence of having received the new heart and have been baptized.

In North India the blind who have been trained do good work as catechists, Bible Readers in dispensaries, and teachers in zenanas. We expect that some of our children may become useful in the same way.

Miss Weir reports :—

Low caste school :—During the last year a school was opened in a low caste mohalla and has encountered the usual difficulties attendant on opening new work. At first we could get no building, so had our school under a tree. This continued until a wet day made it impossible for us to remain outside. Then a family agreed to vacate their house during the day and allow us the use of it. Shortly after that we were offered another house which we rented and now we could get two or three buildings did we need them. The children attended the school well until a Brahman visited the people, telling them the usual stories as to our object in working among them. For a time very few boys and girls came and we noticed a great change as we went among the women. However that has passed and they are now very friendly again. The children in this school are very fond of singing and are so quick to learn a new

hymn. A class of the larger boys have made the most progress in the Bible lessons. One of the brightest of these is a blind boy whom we have not yet succeeded in persuading to attend Miss Jamieson's school for the blind. Our great drawback is the lack of an earnest Christian teacher. For some time we have had no teacher of any kind as we felt that more harm than good would be done by one whose example we would not wish the children to follow as well as precept. We had to close the school for some weeks, when most of the children went with their parents to the jungle to cut grass. We hope now to be able to carry it on more regularly.

Begampura :—During the year Miss Jamieson opened a school in Begampura district but being compelled to dismiss the teacher employed and as we were now doing our school work single-handed, I have relieved her of it. The attendance at this school has been fluctuating, and the results therefore not as encouraging as we would like. The majority of the parents refuse to allow their children to remain long in a school where a Bible lesson etc. is given every day.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Dr. O'Hara writes :—*Dispensary Services* :—Umabai has been conducting the services in the hospital and Gangabai in the city dispensary. They have made several visits to houses where they were welcomed last year ; but now the women excuse themselves by saying they have "much work" and cannot listen.

Sunday schools :—Two are held each Sabbath, the one in the girls' school and the other in the hospital ; the latter is chiefly for our Christian women and girls.

Villages :—Only four have been visited during the three months and eleven visits paid.

Misses Oliver and Thomson write :—*Dispensary services* :—This is carried on in connection with all departments of our medical work by daily services and individual dealing with the out-patients in the dispensaries, and in the afternoons with the in-patients, telling the story of redeeming love, to the women in their own homes and in the mohullas and villages.

The workers meet with us every morning for three-quarters of an hour, for study of the Word and prayer and on Sabbath afternoons for a Bible reading. We rejoice and give God thanks, that some of our workers have grown in love for the Word of God and in prayerful interest in the souls of their fellow country women, and are realizing more of the blessing which comes from telling others what Christ is to themselves. God has used our Biblewoman to find and lead to Christ a middle aged Hindu woman. This woman had, after the death of her husband, become a religious devotee going from holy place

to holy place seeking peace. The Bible woman found her one morning in the market and brought her to the dispensary. She came for several mornings and showed a great desire to learn who Jesus was. She offered to do the Bible-woman's cooking if she would take her and teach her. As she could easily earn money by begging there was no worldly gain in forsaking her old life. She works hard and is most happy. After two or three months she gave up her idol worship and began to pray to Christ. Two weeks ago she was baptized and her conduct, speech and happy face, all testify that true peace has entered her heart.

Sabbath school :—There are twenty-eight names on the roll with an average attendance of twenty four. This year the lessons have been taken from the gospels of Matthew and Mark. Five prizes were awarded for Bible knowledge by the examining committee at Christmas.

Village work :—Since the beginning of the cold season regular visits have been made, on two days each week to the villages, 31 having been visited. There are only two villages, within a radius of seven miles, in which the people do not receive us well.

Mohulla work :—Two mohullahs in the city have been visited weekly during the whole year by two of our workers. In one of these they have always a good gathering of women. In the other, for some months the women listened well and were willing to be taught to sing hymns. Then came a time when there was only one woman who would receive them. We said to one another "So long as there is one, God expects us to visit her and to carry the other women on our hearts." Now, for the past two months, several women gather regularly and there is a much more attentive spirit among them.

Miss Sinclair says :—

Sabbath school—At the annual examination of Sabbath School work, the examining committee awarded several prizes for proficiency. The Bible Class still taught by Miss Oliver had taken up a course of lessons beginning with the destruction of Jerusalem and the Babylonish captivity. The study of the Shorter Catechism, as translated into Hindi by the Rev. W. A. Wilson of Neemuch, is made a special feature of the Bible class work.

Miss Grier writes :—

Sabbath schools—Until Miss Chase's illness, she had charge of Mullarganj Sunday School, but since then I have been looking after it. In both Sunday schools, we are using the Blakeslee series of lessons. They are graded for different classes, and are very suitable for our pupils. The attendance is the same as that of week days, but while some seem to take an interest in the Lesson, others, when questioned three days later, do not appear to have ever heard of such a Lesson; which is not very encouraging to the Teachers. Every child present on Sunday gets a colored S. S. paper, "The India Children's Friend." These are taken home and kept carefully by most; one girl a short time ago, bringing about two years numbers to show to me.

Zenana work—As I am still my own Bible woman, I have not time for much visiting after school hours. Not but that more could be undertaken were we only called to houses, but the houses in Indore seem to open up very slowly. During the year 116 visits were paid to almost 6 houses. At one place there are always from four to eight women present, and they all listen attentively and join in the singing whenever they can. The meeting is held in a court yard, and the women bringing their sewing or spin-

ning all gather to listen. Just now the work is very much interrupted by marriages taking place both among high and low castes. A month is the ordinary time for the women to attend a marriage, and in the midst of festivities and confusion, they forget a good deal. About 2 months ago I was asked to go and see a young woman who wanted very much to learn to read. On going to the house, I found two women present, and after some conversation, one asked me if I would sing a hymn, giving the name of the one she wanted. I asked where she had heard it to know it so well, and she said at the Dispensary, where she had been going for some time with a sore hand. Then to my surprise, the other woman said she also knew a hymn which had been taught her by Miss Sinclair nine years ago in the Marathi School. During all these years she had been at home, but that one hymn stuck to her.

Not unfrequently we are invited to houses to teach women who seem most anxious to learn, but who on investigation before we visit them, prove to be bad characters.

Miss White reports : —

Sabbath school :—All meet for Sabbath school with an attendance much the same as on week days. After the opening exercises, before separating into classes each child repeats a golden text, all trying to give a different one, and thus a review of the texts memorized throughout the year, is kept up. A paper is given to each child on leaving, with the hope that the Precious Seed may be dropped in their homes too. Eight prizes were awarded by the Sabbath School Examining Committee on the result of their examinations last Christmas.

Mokulla work :—This year the work in the Mang Mohulla has been carried on in conjunction with another Mohulla

called Goophur Khan. Meetings have been held weekly on alternate days, except Wednesdays, in these Mohullas. The attendance in the Mang Mohulla has not been as good as former years. Many have gone to other places in search of work, and whilst this is to be regretted, it is cheering to remember that they have had the Truth presented to them for over four years and they may, in turn, let their light shine in these new places. The class work has been much the same as last year, the same interest has been shown in the Bible lessons and the applications drawn from these lessons by the women themselves have been very good and sensible. Four prizes were given by the Sabbath School Examination Committee on the result of their examination last Christmas. The Sabbath meeting is conducted solely by the Bible woman, and all who can attend try to be present. A few have been careless in attendance, but they saw the fruits of this from a worldly point of view when all came together for the prize distribution at Christmas; only the best attenders and diligent ones got prizes. The lesson seems likely to be effectual.

The work in the other Mohulla is a combination of village and Zenana work. The meetings are usually held under a tree and are well attended by Hindu women and children. After the meeting is fairly begun by the Bible woman, I leave and visit Mohammedan houses, especially the widow Sukhrabai who is strictly purdah. I mentioned her in my last report as being my first pupil in the Camp, then her husband died and I lost sight of her but I found her again when looking for suitable premises for my school and now, through her, we have been trying to work in that mohulla. She reads the Gospel of John with me and tells me Bible stories for a change. She is almost persuaded to be a Christian, but, like many more, is afraid and cannot trust all to Jesus yet.

Zenana Visiting:—In the Zenana work the Bible woman has been able to do much more visiting this year, being completely free from school work. Thirty-two houses—Hindu, Mohammedan, Parsee and Beni Israel—have been visited throughout the year by me alone and in the company of the Bible woman, for I go with her every Wednesday to see what has been done the previous week. The Beni Israel family as the name implies are Jews—the husband is in the Telegraph Department and the wife, a very delicate woman, is my pupil studying English. She has bought a Hindi Bible and can read it in an intelligent way. She is very attentive to the Bible lessons always eager to hear ‘about Jesus and His love’ who, she often reminds me, belonged to her caste. There have been changes in some of the houses. Some have married and gone to a distance. One of my Mohammedan pupils, a bright, well educated girl, was married in January to a Mohammedan barrister, educated in Europe and now in practice at Ludiana in the Punjab. The marriage was arranged in September without the contracting parties ever having seen each other, but before it was ratified, the young man called on me to get some information about the prospective bride, as the unfortunate custom prevails that a man may not see his bride till he weds her. He questioned me about her appearance, disposition, character and education, to all which I could truly say she was worthy to wed any good man. I asked him quite a few questions too, and he readily referred me to the American Presbyterian Mission in Ludiana who educated his mother and only sister and to whom, he testified, they owed a great deal. He promised too that Bilquis would continue her studies under Missionary instruction in Ludiana.

This has been a new phase of Zenana work for me: a revelation too, that even men are willing to seek the help of the Zenana Missionary.

Miss Leyden writes :—*Zenana*
Mhow.

Work.—There are scores of Zenanas ready and anxious to welcome the messenger of Christ. This year I have had only one Bible woman but she is an exceptionally good one. Her whole time is spent in this work. There are thirteen Zenanas regularly visited by her, and she accompanies me at times to new ones.

One house in particular I am deeply interested in, and that is the family of a high caste Brahman. Lately he told me that he and his wife have accepted Christ as their only Saviour, but that on account of his aged mother who is strongly opposed to Christianity they cannot come out and be baptized. "But" he added "we are praying for her and are trying to live Christ-like lives before her and I know that she shall yet be brought in." To show how the work of grace may spring from a very small beginning, this man tells me that many years ago he was sick in Indore and Mr. Wilkie visited him and was kind to him. This kindness touched him and ever since he has been trying to learn more of the religion that teaches people to be kind and loving.

Dr. Turnbull says :—Mrs. James
Neemuch. has as formerly been Biblewoman in the

Neemuch dispensaries. Many of the patients invite us to their homes but we have no time for any but the necessary medical visits and are much handicapped for want of good Christian workers. We have been deeply interested during the past year in several who seemed weary of their idols and seeking the Light but none of them have openly confessed Christ. The crippled Mohammedan girl Nasiban spoken of in my last report has been living a consistent Christian life and had for some time been asking for baptism. Last Sabbath Mr. Wilson baptized her and our hearts are

full of joy that weak and ignorant though she be, she seems a true follower of the meek and lowly Jesus whom she loves and wishes to serve.

Miss Duncan writes :—

Sunday School :—Services have been held regularly in each school throughout the year.

Zenana work :—Some zenanas have been kept open in both city and camp throughout the year, the former with the help of Marthabai and the latter of Rebeccabai both of whom have spent about an hour a day teaching in the homes after their school work was over. In all about 700 visits have been paid. This is fewer than usual but without a regular Bible woman we were unable to accomplish more. The health of both of these teachers failed badly for a time and my presence was required during those weeks in their schools. My favorite pupil Sonibai has read through the four gospels and is now busy with the Acts of the Apostles and Barth's Old Testament History both of which she has almost finished. I have been called to see some old pupils when they were at home on visits to their friends and the meeting with them again has been no small pleasure to me. They have not forgotten their former teaching and the Bible words and hymns seem to be a help and comfort to them in their new life.

A meeting for women has been held regularly in Rebecca's school each week with an average attendance of 20 to 25 women. This has been a pleasant duty and the earnest attention given by the women who attend has been a source of great encouragement. The Baby organ has added interest to the meetings and the large pictures used to illustrate the lessons have helped greatly to the understanding of the gospel message, which through their

means has been presented in manifold ways. Among the listeners are 16 or 18 old women who attend regularly except when prevented from doing so by their many infirmities.

They are of the poor, the halt, the maimed, the blind, and most of them are very feeble. One passed away lately and it will not be long, probably, before they are all called away to their long home. May it be the Father's home of many mansions above !

For some weeks I took the Baby organ and held a meeting for women in a village near Neemuch—Gwalatola. As there was no house there large enough to hold the crowds who gathered round, we held the services outside under the shade of a tree. These meetings seemed to be growing in interest but had to be discontinued after six weeks for lack of opportunity.

Miss Campbell reports :—

Sunday Schools :—Sunday school has been quite as regularly attended as day school. The higher classes in No. 1 have committed to memory John chapters 14 and 15 and Romans 12 besides the Catechism and prescribed list of Bible verses. One of the teachers, after school hours, has regularly visited fifteen zenanas. The women always listen attentively and many say they do believe, but very few ever become strong enough to come out.

Dr. McKellar writes :—

Village Work—My yearly report must of necessity be a quarterly one. I arrived in Necmuch the first week in December and as Dr. Turnbull was not to leave for home until March 1st I took up village work.

Miss Duncan thought to accompany me but could not get any one to look after her school work, so with great inconvenience to herself she let me have Rebeccabai to assist in the singing and speaking, while she taught each day in Rebeccabai's stead. The drugs I got from Dr. Turnbull's supply.

We visited 78 villages, travelled 421 miles, and delivered the gospel message to some 3,749 people; as many as were sick were treated and as many as could read were given copies of the Gospel or tracts pointing the way to the Saviour.

Sunday Schools—Every Sunday eight women and four children come to the bungalow to me to be taught. Women as well as children have this one characteristic, namely, child minds, so that it is possible to teach them in one class. They are learning the story of the Life of Christ and with the help of colored charts are able on reviewing to give the most important facts and repeat all the Golden Texts as far as we have gone.

Miss Jamieson reports:—*Mohulla Work*—

Ujjain. Ujjain has a great many mohallas in which are scores of women among whom we may work without hindrance. Nor do we require to wait for an invitation as we do in the case of zenanas. Eleven different mohallas have been visited and the Word preached to hundreds of persons during the year. In almost every case the workers have been well received and listened to with attention, Bible pictures have been found helpful in teaching the people who are slow to understand spiritual truths.

Sabbath Schools:—Sabbath School was held regularly in all the day schools and in one or more mohallas as teachers were available. Two of our blind boys assisted in this

work. By means of these schools tracts and religious papers were scattered, many verses of Scripture, the Ten Commandments and Bible stories were learned.

The following donations were received and handed over to the Famine Fund.

			Rs	A	P
Mrs. Sampson, Windsor Mills	...	...	72	0	0
Mrs. Wales, Richmond.	...	...	15	0	0
Mrs. Heyland, Gwalior.	...	...	5	0	0
Miss Weir, Ujjain.	...	...	166	9	0
Miss Matthews, London, England	...	...	15	0	0
Total			273	9	0

Miss Weir writes :—

Sunday Schools :—A Sunday School has been carried on in each of the day schools and the attendance has been larger than during the week. This is owing partly at least to the fact that each child receives a Sunday school paper and ticket. A baby organ lately received, the gift of friends at home, also promises to be a great help in this work.

Mohulla Work :—The women in the low caste mohulla where we have a school have been visited frequently during the year. A sewing class was also started but interrupted by many of the women most interested in it, leaving to cut grass in the jungle. Some of the women listen attentively to our message, in one instance only did some refuse to listen even while we sang a hymn for them.



STATISTICS I.—CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOL.

Station.	Communicants.		Baptized * adherents.		Unbaptized adherents.		Baptisms		Orphans	Learning Trade.	Out-Station.	Christians in Out-stations.	Boys' Sabbath Schools.		Girls' Sabbath Schools.		
	Total.	On Prob. of Faith.	Infants.	Boys.		Girls.	No. of Teachers.	Average Attendance.					No. of Teachers.	Average Attendance.			
				Total.	On Prob. of Faith.												
Mhow	...	48	46	85	1	4	49	...	47	3	10	1	10	304	3	15	213
Indore	...	121	112	103	18	10	45	66	111	...	...	8	18	230	8	17	293
Ujjain	...	16	38	...	9	2	4	7	4	...	...	3	8	110	4	3	82
Rutlam	...	34	102	48	37	2	43	58	36	2	18	610	9	122	...	...	85
Neemuch.....	...	22	92	34	9	1	...	40	...	2	14	5	6	238	12	...	160
Dhar	...	24	28	36	...	4	31	4	31	1	...	6	7	145	5	6	70
Amkhut	...	6	15	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	26	...	...	...

* Besides communicants.

a Including village.

* Besides communicants.

^a Including widows.

^b Most of these are attended by both sexes.

STATISTICS II.—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Station.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				ANGLO-VERNACULAR OR MIDDLE SCHOOLS.				HIGH SCHOOL.				COLLEGE.		Average Attendance.	In Presbytery's Theological Classes.
	TEACHERS.			Average Attend.	Number.	TEACHERS.			Average Attendance.	Number.	TEACHERS.		Average Attendance.			
	Christian.	Non-Christ.	...			Christian.	Non-Christ.	...			Christian.	Non-Christ.		...		
Mhow.....	2	1	2	98	1	2	2	39	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	4
Indore.....	7	9	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	193	...
Ujjain.....	6	8	5	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhar.....	3	4	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rutlam...	2	3	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Neemuch...	4	4	4	160	1	3	2	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Amkhat...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Including Middle and High School.

STATISTICS III.—MEDICAL WORK.

(a) Men's.

Station.	Hospital.	Dispensary.	In Patients.	Out-Patients.		Visits.		Operations.		Average number at Service.	Missionary in Charge
				New Cases.	Treatments.	Station.	Dis- trict.	Major.	Minor.		
Rutlan .....	..	1	.....	8,073	*9,256	...	...	...	72	16	J. F. Campbell, D.D.
Ujjain	1	1	47	6,595	*16,203	562	120	...	...	50	C. R. Woods, M.D.
Amkhut .....	..	1	.....	537	*1,330	125	...	...	...	.....	J. Buchanan, B.A. M.D.

* Including Women and Children.

(b) Women's.

Station.	Hospital.	Dispensary.	In Patients.	Out-Patients.		Visits.		Operations.		Average number at Service.	Missionary in Charge
				New Cases.	Treatments.	Station.	Dis- trict.	Major.	Minor.		
Indore.....	1	2	193	7,140	18,532	293	...	67	228	40	M. Oliver, M.D., (H. Thomson.
Dhar	1	2	16	4,033	6,540	124	11	...	...	.....	M. O'Hara, M.D.
Neemuch.....	..	3	.....	5,091	39,456	...	...	...	...	.....	A. Turnbull, M.D.

STATISTICS IV.—ZENANA WORK AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Station.	Missionaries.	Teachers.	Houses Regularly Visited.	Houses Irregularly Visited.	GIRLS' DAY SCHOOLS.				BOARDING SCHOOL.	
					No.	TEACHERS.		Average Attendance.	Christian.	Non-Christian.
						Christian.	Non-Christian.			
Mhow	Miss Calder	3	23	14	7	2	.....	350	.....	.....
Indore	Miss Leyden	1	32	2	2	2	1	35	2	1
	Miss Sinclair									
	Miss White									
	Miss Grier									
Ujjain	Miss Ptolemy	2	68	64	3	1	1	67	.....	.....
	Miss Jamieson									
	Miss Weir									
Dhar	Miss O'Hara M.D.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	.....	.....
Ratlam .....	.....	c3	.....	61	2	2	.....	50	.....	.....
Neemuch	Miss Duncan	c3	30	15	11	8	3	160	1	37
	Miss Campbell									

^a Mrs. Johory's Girls' Home.^b Mohullas.^c Part of time.^d Including one mixed.

c Part of time.
d Including one mixed.

